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Notes

History of United States of America

By: Naveed Bhutto

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Syllabus

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➢ Early America
➢ Exploration of America
➢ Race of Colonization
➢ Distribution of Colonies
➢ War of Independence
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  o Mature stage
➢ Mercantilism
➢ US Constitution
	➢ Bill of Rights
	➢ War Of 1812
	➢ Civil War
	➢ Progressivism
	➢ Great Depression
	➢ Missouri Compromise
	➢ Watergate Scandal
	➢ Cold War
	➢ Slavery
	➢ World War I
	➢ World War II

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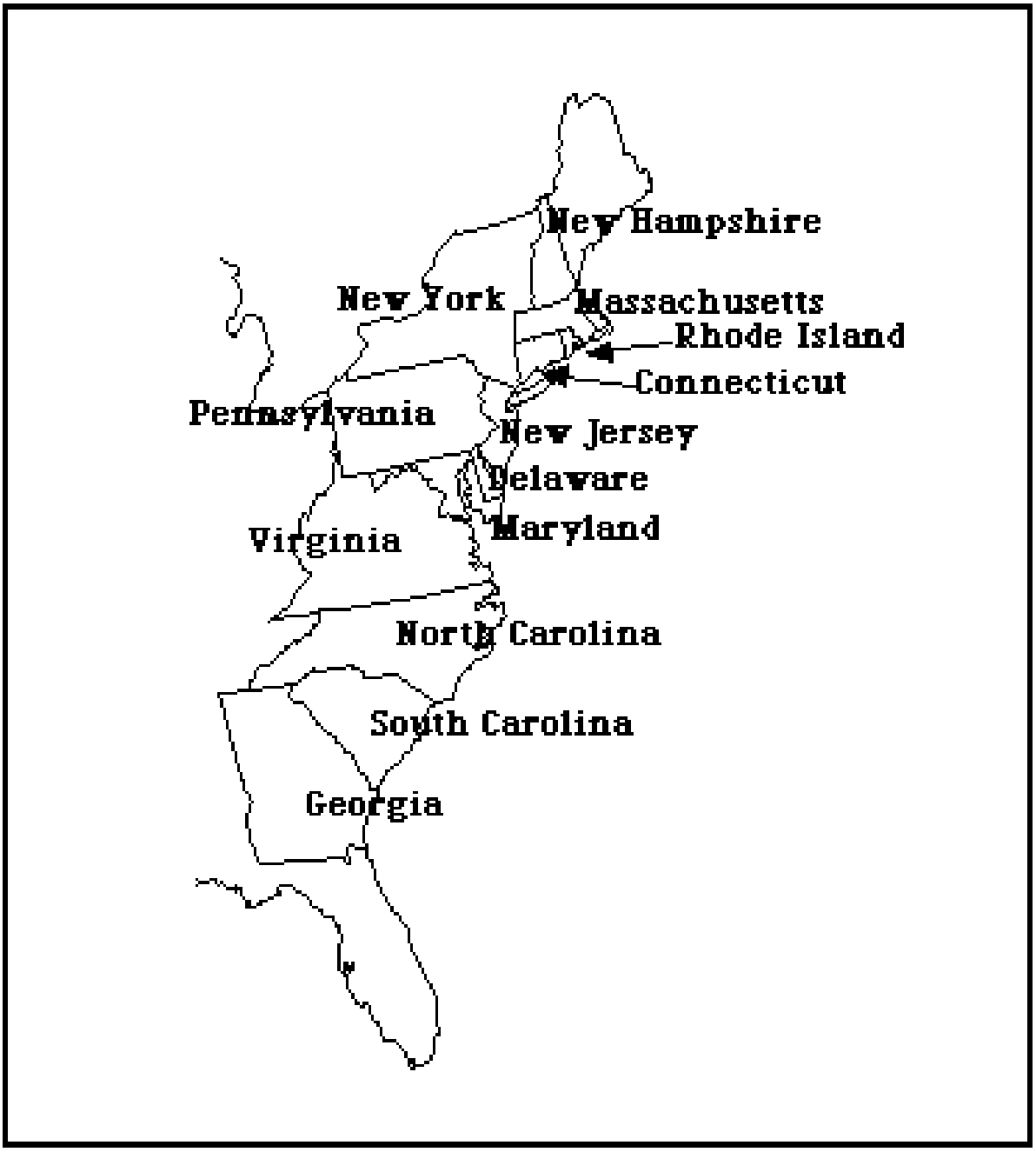
America at the time of independence 1783



America Today

America

Independence Date	:	3rd Sep, 1783
Declaration of Independence	:	4th July, 1776
President	:	Barrack Hussain Obama
Vice President	:	Joe Biden
Speaker of House	:	John Boehner
Chief Justice	:	John Robert
Largest City	:	New York
Current Government	:	Democratic
Current Constitution	:	21st June 1788
Total Area	:	9,826,675km2
Population	:	312,879,000 (3rd)
GDP	:	Above $16 trillions (1st)
Per Capita	:	$ 48,147/- (15th)
Chief of Army Staff	:	Gen. Raymond T. Odierno
Director CIA	:	General David H. Petraeus
Official language(s)	:	None at federal level

Facts about America

- ✓ The United States is divided into 50 states. However state each varies in size considerably. The smallest state is Rhode Island with an area of just 1,545 square miles (4,002 sq km). By contrast the largest state by area is Alaska with 663,268 square miles (1,717,854 sq km).
- ✓ Although English is the most commonly spoken language used in the U.S. and is the language used in government, the country has no official language.
- ✓ The hottest temperature recorded in the United States (and in North America) was in Death Valley, California on July 10, 1913. The temperature measured 134°F (56°C).
- ✓ The lowest temperature ever recorded in the United States was at Prospect Creek, Alaska on January 23, 1971. The temperature was -80°F (-62°C).
- ✓ Location: North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico
- ✓ Rhode Island is the smallest US state in size
- ✓ 27% of Americans believe we never landed on the moon.
- ✓ There are five US states with no sales tax. They are: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon.
- ✓ Alaska is the state with the highest percentage of people who walk to work.
- ✓ Virginia is the birthplace of more Presidents than any other state - eight (G Washington, T Jefferson, J Madison, J Monroe, WH Harrison, J Tyler, Z Taylor and W Wilson). Ohio is a close runner up with seven (US Grant, RB Hayes, JA Garfield, B Harrison, W McKinley, WH Taft and WG Harding).

American Presidents

1. George Washington
2. John Adams
3. Thomas Jefferson
4. James Madison
5. James Monroe
6. John Quincy Adams
7. Andrew Jackson
8. Martin Van Buren
9. William Henry Harrison
10. John Tyler
11. James K. Polk
12. Zachary Taylor
13. Millard Fillmore
14. Franklin Pierce
15. James Buchanan
16. Abraham Lincoln
17. Andrew Johnson
18. Ulysses S. Grant
19. Rutherford B. Hayes
20. James Garfield
21. Chester A. Arthur
22. Grover Cleveland
23. Benjamin Harrison
24. Grover Cleveland
25. William McKinley
26. Theodore Roosevelt
27. William Howard Taft
28. Woodrow Wilson
29. Warren G. Harding
30. Calvin Coolidge
31. Herbert Hoover
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt
33. Harry S. Truman
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower
35. John F. Kennedy
36. Lyndon B. Johnson
37. Richard M. Nixon
38. Gerald R. Ford
39. James Carter
40. Ronald Reagan
41. George H. W. Bush
42. William J. Clinton
43. George W. Bush
44. Barrack Obama

Time Line (History of USA)

10th century	America 1st discovered by Norsemen, Scandinavians
1457	Birth of Columbus
1470	Columbus went to Lisbon for studies
1492	Discovery of America
1496	Columbus 2nd Voyage
1498	Columbus 3rd Voyage
1502	Columbus 4th Voyage
1506	Death of Columbus
1507	Continent named America on Italian Mariner Amerigo
COLONIZATION	
1607	Virginia
1620 to 30	Massachusetts
1622	New Hampshire
1626	New York
1632	Mary Land
1636	Rhodes Island
1636	Connecticut
1638	Delaware
1663	North Carolina
1663	South Carolina
1664	New Jersey
1681	Pennsylvania
1732	Georgia
MERCANTILISM	
1651	Navigation Act
1660	Enumerated Act
1663	Staple Act

1673	Duty Act
1696	Enforcement Act
1733	Molasses Act
1764	Sugar Act
WAR OF INDEPENDANCE	
	Intolerable Act
1730-40	Great Awakening
1730-40	Albany Congress
1754-63	French Indian War
1763	Royal Proclamation
2nd Mar 1770	Boston Massacre
1773	Boston Tea Party
1774	1st Continental Conference
1775	2nd Continental Conference
4th July 11776	Declaration of Independence
1776	Common Sense
3rd Sep 1783	Treaty of Paris
GEORGES WASHINGTON	
May 1787	CONSTITUTION MAKING OF AMERICA
22nd Feb, 1732	Birth of Washington
1789-1801	Federalist Regime
1789-1797	George Washington‘s Presidency
1789	Judiciary Act
1791	Bill of Rights
1791	Excise Act
1791	Whisky Rebellions
1793	Genet Mission
1794	Jay‘s Treaty
1794	Pinckney Treaty

THOMAS JEFFERSON	
13th April 1743	Birth of Jefferson
1801-1809	Presidency
1800	Louisiana Purchase
ANDREW JACKSON	
15th Mar, 1768	Birth of Jackson

Early America

At the height of the most recent Ice Age, about 35,000 years ago, much of the world‘s water was locked up in vast continental ice sheets. A land bridge as much as 1,500km wide connected Asia and North America. By 12,000 years ago, humans were living throughout much of the Western Hemisphere. The first Americans crossed the land bridge from Asia and were believed to have stayed in what is now Alaska for thousands of years. They then moved south into the land that was to become the United States. They settled along the Pacific Ocean in the Northwest, in the mountains and deserts of the Southwest, and along the Mississippi River in the Middle West.

Early Settlers in America

These early groups that settled in America are known as

- Hohokam
- Adenans
- Hopewellians
- Anasazi.

They built villages and grew crops. Some built mounds of earth in the shapes of pyramids, birds, or serpents. Their life was closely tied to the land, and their society was clan-oriented and communal. Elements of the natural world played an essential part in their spiritual beliefs.

The 1st Europeans in America

The first Europeans to arrive in North America, at least the first for whom there is solid evidence were Norse. They traveled west from Greenland, where Erik the Red had founded a settlement around the year 985. It would be almost 500 more years before other Europeans reached North America and another 100 years after that before permanent settlements were established. The first explorers were searching for a sea passage to Asia. Others chiefly British, Dutch, French, and Spanish came later to claim the lands and riches of what they called the –New World.‖

Questions on Colonial Period

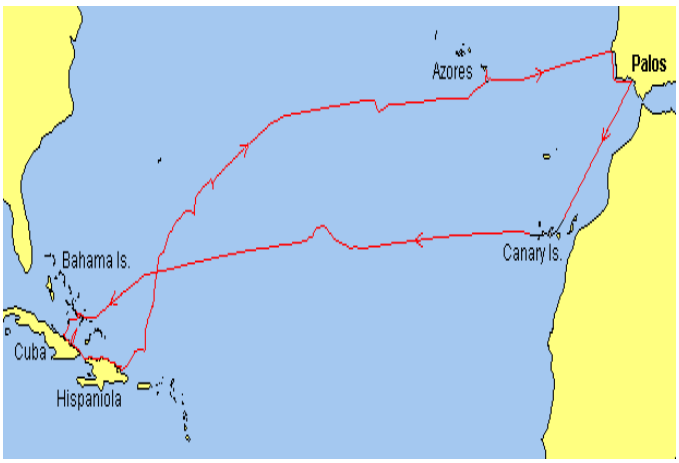
- Describe in detail the colonial period in the history of United States of America. **(CSS 2008)**
- Account for America's emergence as an imperialist -colonialist power after 1898. **(CSS 2004)**
- Explain the characteristics of Colonial assemblies and representative government from 1776 to 1789. **(CSS 2004)**
- Why England failed to take the initiative in the colonization of the American continent? What factors were responsible for the British interest in establishing their colonies in the areas that are now part of the United States of America? **(CSS 2009)**

Exploration of America

Europe towards Exploration of the New Land

Until the 15th century nobody knew that there was a continent across the Atlantic. The first and most famous of these explorers was Christopher Columbus whose voyage of exploration finally brought the Americans and Europeans in contact. Columbus was born in 1447 in Genoa, Italy; he was a son of a wool comber. He spent eight years seeking to be financed for his trip to explore the Indies across Atlantic Ocean. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese sailor, believed that sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean was the shortest sea route to Asia. Ignorant of the fact that the Western Hemisphere lay between Europe and Asia and assuming the earth's circumference to be a third less than it actually is, he was convinced that Japan would appear on the horizon just three thousand miles to the west. Like other seafarers of his day.

Christopher Columbus



Columbus was ready to sail for whatever country would pay for his voyage. Either because of his arrogance (he wanted ships and crews to be provided at no expense to himself) or ambition (he insisted on governing the lands he discovered), he found it difficult to find a patron. He was twice rejected by Portuguese, and the rulers of England and France were not interested. With influential supporters at court, Columbus convinced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to

partially underwrite his expedition. In 1492, Granada, the last Muslim stronghold on the Iberian Peninsula, had fallen to the forces of the Spanish monarchs.

Voyages of Columbus

- ✓ **1st voyage, 1492:** San Salvador, **The Bahamas**, Cuba, Hispaniola
- ✓ **2nd voyage, 1493:** Dominica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica
- ✓ **3rd voyage, 1498:** St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Margarita, Venezuela
- ✓ **4th voyage, 1502:** St. Lucia, , Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Once Columbus landed in America he discovered that there were already civilizations living in America. He named the Native of America as Red Indians, thinking that he had landed in India and those peoples are Indian.

Native Americans

Before Europeans there were four civilizations living in America and they were

- ✓ **Red Indians**
- ✓ **Mayas**
- ✓ **Aztecs**
- ✓ **Incas**

John Cabot

John Cabot of Venice came five years later on a mission for the king of England. His journey was quickly forgotten, but it provided the basis for British claims to North America.

Name of America in Beginning

- ✓ *New World*
- ✓ *Strange Land*
- ✓ *Golden Land*

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Name of America

After the death of Columbus in 1506, Amerigo Vespucci, another Italian navigator, sailed extensively along the American coast and is considered to be the first to realize that the Indies were in fact a –New World‖ and not part of Asia. The first map that identified known parts of the Western Hemisphere as –America,‖ after Vespucci, was published in 1507.

Colonization in the New Continent

The first permanent European settlement in what was to become the United States was established by the Spanish in the middle 1500s at St. Augustine in Florida. However, it would not play a part in the formation of the new nation. That story took place in settlements farther north along the Atlantic coast in Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, and the 10 other areas colonized by a growing tide of immigrants from Europe.

Treaty of Tordesillas

Columbus returned from his first voyage, they persuaded Pope Alexander VI to issue an edict giving Spain all lands west of an imaginary line through the Atlantic. Portugal was not satisfied. Through the **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494), the two countries agreed to move the line further west and give Portugal exclusive right to the territory to the east. Although the result of the shift was unknown at the time, the change put the eastern quarter of South America (Brazil) in the Portuguese sphere

Colonial Period

Most settlers who came to the British colonies in the 1600s were English. Others came from The Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, France, and later from Scotland and Northern Ireland. Some left their homelands to escape war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a prison sentence. Some left as servants who expected to work their way to freedom. Black Africans were sold into slavery and arrived in shackles.

By 1690, the population was 250,000. Less than 100 years later, it had climbed to *2.5 million*. The settlers had many different reasons for coming to America, and eventually 13 distinct colonies developed here. Differences among the three regional groupings of colonies were even more marked.

Causes of Colonization

1. Improvement in Technology

In Europe, there occurred a rebirth of classical learning. Columbus and other navigators lived in the time when the creativity was vitally at the peak and navigator and mariners were being financed to find out the shortest and safest routes to Asia. Europeans were improving in technology from gun powder to the sailing compass. There were also major improvements in ship building and map makings.

2. Renaissance in Europe

1400 AD onwards is considered that to be the rising time of Europeans after the Dark Age which was 200 to 1200 AD. The Europeans now were making progress in every field of life and were keenly involve in learning and exploring. The technology of printing press after 1450 also spread the knowledge across Europe which played a very important role in educating the common man in Europe.

3. Religious Conflicts in Europe

The later years of renaissance were a time of religious zeal and conflict in Europe. The dominant Roman Catholic culture was threatened by Othman empire while the Protestants revolted against the pope‘s authorities in Rome led to a series of war between Protestants and Catholic Christians. The reforms by Protestants were known as Protestants Reformation.

4. Expanding trade

Roots to Asia were blocked after Othman had taken over the city of Constantinople in 1453. Europe were dependant on Asian for trade, herbs and agriculture therefore they were in extensive need to find any other route to Asia.

5. Search for New Routes

To maintain the trade relation with Asia Europeans wanted to find out the shortest possible root which can again connect them to the sub-continent. They started financing navigators for exploration of new sea routes, which ultimately led them to the discovery of America. Although in 1448 Vasco De Gama was the 1st person to reach India by the route of Africa.

6. Pressure of population

15million Peoples were living in Europe before America

7. Trade and Agriculture

Since Europe is not an agrarian continent therefore it heavily depended on the agriculture of Asia to fulfill the demands for their huge population. But the discovery of America gives them a land where they were able to cultivate the crops themselves with ideal weather and big rivers i.e. Mississippi and Missouri.

8. Desire for wealth

By the time America was discovered it was known as a –Golden Land‖. The normal perception was as if there is a lot of gold in America which can be easily excavated. This was another important factor leading toward the colonization of the New Land.

9. Imperial Race

The Imperial powers of Europe were in race of having more and more land of America. As in older days the country with most colonies and vast majority of land was considered to be a super power. Which today is been replaced by economy and technology.

10. Royal Proclamation

Treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648, between Spain and Dutch republic by which each state would have the right to determine the religion of his own state and also colonial claims were adjusted.

Questions on war of independence

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- –The American War of Independence was a revolt against Mercantilism.‖ Discuss. **(CSS 2006)**
- Describe the reasons that lead to the war of Independence. What part did the dislike of mercantilism play in this war? **(CSS 2008)**
- The American Revolution was the child of Enlightenment. Comment. **(CSS 2003)**
- Some American historians insist that the American Revolution was a social upheaval as well as a political revolt. Discuss the social and economic results of the Revolutionary years. **(CSS 2005)**
- The American first war with the Britain made them independent; the second made them a formidable power. Discuss. **(CSS 2012)**

Road to Independence

Britain‘s 13 North American colonies matured during the 1700s. They grew in population, economic strength, and cultural attainment. They were experienced in self-government. Yet it was not until 170 years after the founding of the first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, that the new United States of America emerged as a nation.

Role of Spain and France

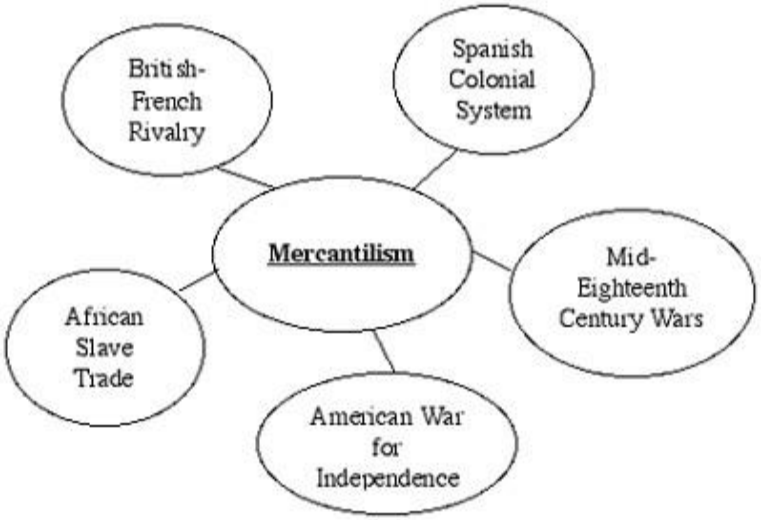
Decisive help came in 1778, when France recognized the United States and signed a bilateral defense treaty. French government decided to support Americans in the war against British.

Spain officially entered was in 1779 and supported Americans

Role of Blacks

The blacks were the slaves of British master and they were also the once who were suffering from the hands of British. George Washington asked for their help in war and promised them to be freed after the victory. Approximately 5000 black supported America in the war.

Mercantilism



Mercantilism is economic nationalism for the purpose of building a wealthy and powerful state. Adam smith coined the term "Mercantile system" to describe the system of political economy that enriched the country by restraining imports and encouraging exports. The goal was to achieve a "favorable" balance of trade that would bring gold and silver into the country, and maintain domestic employment.

This was a famous economic theory which was used by British to exploit its colonies. According to this theory –the colonies only existed for the benefit of their mother countries.‖ Mercantilism was a cause of frequent Europeans wars during 16th to 18th century and some schools of thought even suggest that mercantilism was one of the supreme causes which led the colonies to fight for their independence. Few important acts passed in mercantilism are as follow

1) **Navigation Act of 1651**

This act stated that all the goods that were carried to England will now only be carried in British owned ships.

2) **Enumerated Act of 1660**

This act imposed ban on the colonies export. Now the commodities such as sugar, cotton, tobacco and dyes were only to be exported to either England or its colonies only.

3) **Staple Act of 1663**

These act provided that all the European exports to American colonies must be brought to English port and be reshipped after the payment of duty.

4) **Duty Act of 1673**

This act aim at the enforcement of all earlier acts through the services of custom collectors

5) **Enforcement Act of 1696**

This act provided strict measures for checking smuggling and all the colonial ship were now necessarily to be registered in England.

6) **Molasses Act 1733**

This Act imposed ban on the import of French West Indian molasses into the English colonies.

7) **The Sugar Act of 1764**

The Sugar Act of 1764 placed taxes on luxury goods, including coffee, silk, and wine, and made import of rum illegal.

8) **The Currency Act of 1764**

The Currency Act of 1764 prohibited the printing of paper money in the colonies.

9) **The Quartering Act of 1765**

The Quartering Act of 1765 forced colonists to provide food and housing for royal troops.

10) **The Stamp Act of 1765**

The Stamp Act of 1765 required the purchase of royal stamps for all legal documents, newspapers, licenses, and leases. Colonists objected to all these measures, but the Stamp Act sparked the greatest organized resistance.

Other Causes of War of Independence

1. **Letters of Samuel Adams**

Samuel Adams of Massachusetts was the most effective and influential person. He wrote newspaper articles, made speeches and wrote letters to the politicians and influential persons appealing to the colonists‘ democratic instincts. He helped organize committees throughout the colonies that became the basis of a revolutionary movement

2. **French Indian War**

War between Britain and France in 1754-1763 was fought partly in North America. Britain was victorious and soon initiated policies designed to control and fund its vast empire. These measures imposed greater restraints on the American colonists‘ way of life.

3. **Royal Proclamation of 1763**

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 restricted the opening of new lands for settlement. This also prohibited the westward expansion of colonies toward Appalachian Mountains.

4. **The Coercive Act/ Intolerable Act**

Certain acts were passed, banning the manufacturing of goods in colonies;

- ✓ The Hat Act
- ✓ Iron Act
- ✓ Woolen Act

5. **Self-Government**

Self-government produced local political leaders, and these were the men who worked together to defeat what they considered to be oppressive acts of Parliament. After they succeeded, their coordinated campaign against Britain ended. Their goal was not accommodation, but independence.

6. **Great Awakening**

This religious movement was started by Jonathan Edward in 1730 to 1740 which laid stress on unity of the 13 colonies. This truly was the 1st event in American history which made them realized that they can be united.

7. **Boston Tea Party**

British government impose ban on production of tea in the 13 colonies and impose the 3rd tax on tea and forced the colonies to buy 17 million pounds of unsold tea of British East India Company to overcome the losses.

8. **British Action on Massachusetts**

In December, a group of men sneaked into to three British ships in Boston harbor and dumped their cargo of tea overboard. To punish Massachusetts for the vandalism, the British Parliament closed the port of Boston and restricted local authority.

9. 1st Continental Conference

British action on Massachusetts was strictly condemned by other colonies. All the colonies except Georgia sent representatives to Philadelphia in September 1774 to discuss their ‒present unhappy state and draw their future policy against the atrocities of the British imperial power.‖

10. 2nd Continental Conference

. The Congress met on May 10, 1776, in the State House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is now called Independence Hall. The Second Continental Congress decided many important things.

- ✓ Completely break away from Great Britain.
- ✓ Officially put the colonies in a state of defense.
- ✓ Form an army called the American Continental Army.
- ✓ Congress officially appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief of the army.
- ✓ Decided to print paper money.

The Second Continental Congress was one of the most important government meetings in the history of the United States of America. It decided some of the most important ideas that the colonists fought for in the Revolutionary War, because, at that meeting, members of the Second Continental Congress wrote and signed The Declaration of Independence.

11. Declaration of Independence

The Second Continental Congress appointed a committee, headed by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, to prepare a document outlining the colonies‘ grievances against the king and explaining their decision to break away. This Declaration of Independence was adopted on **July 4, 1776**. *The 4th of July has since been celebrated as America’s Independence Day.*

12. Common Sense by Thomas Paine

Thomas Paine crystallizes the argument for separation in a pamphlet called Common Sense, which sold 100,000 copies. Paine discussed two main points in his pamphlet

- ✓ Independence as the will of people
- ✓ Revolution as the device of liberty and happiness

13. Sons of Liberty

Sons of Liberty was a political organization which opposed the stamp act and marched out on the streets shouting Liberty, Property and No Stamp.

14. Boston Massacre

2nd march 1970, a large crowd gathered and protested against the government. The soldiers opened fire on the crowd which resulted in death of three and many were injured. This incidence created a sense of ill felling and hatred towards the British Government.

15. The Treaty of Paris

The Treaty of Paris acknowledged the independence, freedom, and sovereignty of the 13 former American colonies, now states. The boundaries of 13 colonies were set and the issue of access to the Mississippi river was settled between Great Britain and America. This treaty also removed any chance of war with France.

Problems in Formation of National Government

The 13 American colonies became the 13 United States of America in 1783, following their war for independence from Britain. Before the war ended, they ratified a framework for their common efforts. These Articles of Confederation provided for a union, but an extremely loose and fragile one. George Washington called it a **"rope of sand."**

a) **No Constitution**
b) **No common currency;**
c) **No national military force;**
d) **Little centralized control over foreign policy**
e) **No national system for imposing and collecting taxes.**
f) **Differences between Federalist and Anti-federalist.**
g) **Foreign Policy**
h) **Economic Weakness**
i) **Slavery**
j) **Powers and election of president**

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Federalist vs. Anti Federalist

Federalist	***Anti Federalist***
i. Strong Federation	**i.** Strong States
ii. Representation according to Population	**ii.** Equal Representation
iii. No need of Bill of Rights	**iii.** In favor of Bill of Rights
iv. Wanted to Ratify the Constitution	**iv.** Opposed Constitution because wanted more powers for state
v. Property and land should be managed by aristocrats	**v.** Equal distribution of wealth

Questions on US Constitution

- The American Constitution is a system of ―Checks and Balances‖. Discuss. **(CSS 2001)**
- Describe the salient features of the constitution of USA. **(CSS 2006)**
- Give the salient features of the Constitution of the USA. **(CSS 2008)**
- What were the major flaws in the Articles of Confederation (the first constitution of the United States of America) that led to the Philadelphia Convention and the drafting of a new constitution? Discuss the salient features of the present constitution of the United States of America. **(CSS 2009)**

Constitution of United States of America

What Is Meant By a Constitution?

"A Constitution consists of those fundamental rules which determine & distribute functions & powers among the various organs of the Government''

(Oxford Dictionary)

The United States Constitution was written in May 1787 during Philadelphia Convention, when the states decided to make necessary changes in Article of Confederation but then started all over again and came up with the US constitution. After ratification in eleven states, in 1789 its elected officers of government assembled in New York City, replacing the earlier *1781 Articles of Confederation* government. The American constitution is one of the most remarkable and important document in the history which was written more than 200 years before and only amended 17 times after the 1st ten amendments of bill of rights.

The American constitution is in written form consisting of 7 articles and 27 amendments. It takes a very lengthy process to make any amendment to it. Therefore it is known as the most rigid document in the constitutional history of the world.

Article of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation was unanimously adopted in 1781 once Maryland agreed. Over the previous four years, it had been used by Congress as a –working document‖ to administer the early United States government.

Errors in Article of Confederation

The article of confederation seems to have many flaws which were far beyond corrections. James Madison called the articles woefully inadequate. Some of major shortcomings in the articles are stated below

i. One house congress
ii. No separate executive
iii. Considerable powers to state
iv. Lack system of judiciary
v. Central government had insufficient power to regulate commerce.
vi. It could not tax, generally impotent in setting commercial policy
vii. It could not effectively support a war effort.
viii. It had little power to settle quarrels between states.

Drafting the constitution

The 13 colonies were called at a convention in Philadelphia with the sole and express purpose of revising article of confederation. Rhodes Island was the only one which did not trusted the convention and refused to send its delegation.

The Delegation

The delegation of 55 men met in Philadelphia headed by George Washington. Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Dickenson and James Madison (father of American Constitution) were the other well known politicians in the delegation of 55 men. Where as John Jay, Tomas Jefferson, John Adams and Thomas Paine were on a diplomatic business trip abroad therefore they were not the part of delegation.

The American constitution was based on two plans; it was a compromise between the two plans that which plans should be given more weight-age in constitution.

- ✓ **Virginia plan**
- ✓ **New Jersey Plan**

Two alternative plans were developed in Convention. The nationalist majority, soon to be called ―Federalists‖, put forth the Virginia Plan, a consolidated government based on proportional representation among the states by population. ―Anti-Federalists‖, advocated the New Jersey Plan, a purely federal proposal, based on providing each state with equal

representation. This issue remained unsettled for 4 weeks until the Connecticut comprise came as an alternative.

Connecticut Compromise

Connecticut compromise was composed by William Samuel Johnson which allowed both plans to work together. It suggested that there should be two houses of congress

i. House of Representative (Representation on population)
ii. Senate (Equal Representation)

The compromise suggested representation on the basis of population in –House of Representative‖ and equal representation in Senate with 2 Senators from each state. Even the Connecticut compromise was not sufficient enough to bring constitution in working form as 9/13 states had to ratify it. But the small farmers, New York and Virginia were not happy with the idea until the Bill of Rights was added to the constitution.

Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights were the 1st ten amendments in the American constitution granting rights to the ordinary people of America. Following are the amendments if the bill:

1. Freedom of religions, speech, assembly, press and petition
2. Right to possess arms
3. No quartering of soldiers during peacetime
4. No search and seizure of people‘s property
5. No criminal case to stand twice for same crime
6. Speedy trail of cases
7. Right to jury in case of 20 dollars and above
8. No excessive bails and cruel punishments
9. Rights not mentioned in constitution lies with peoples
10. Powers not mentioned in constitution will be exercised by states

The Amendment Process

There are essentially two ways spelled out in the Constitution for how to propose an amendment. One has never been used.

The first method is for a bill to pass both houses of the legislature, by a two-thirds majority in each. Once the bill has passed both houses, it goes on to the states. This is the route taken by all current amendments. Because of some long outstanding amendments, such as the 27th, Congress will normally put a time limit (typically seven years) for the bill to be approved as an amendment.

The second method prescribed is for a Constitutional Convention to be called by two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, and for that Convention to propose one or more amendments. These amendments are then sent to the states to be approved by three-fourths of the legislatures or conventions. This route has never been taken, and there is discussion in political science circles about just how such a convention would be convened, and what kind of changes it would bring about.

Salient Features of the American Constitution

Checks and Balances:
One of the most powerful weapons in the US constitution which makes it one of the most important written documents in world is the system of check and balance between the three tiers of state i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary.

Brief & Simple:
The US Constitution hardly consists of 6000 and is less than 12 pages in length which makes it one of the shortest and simply written constitutions of the world.

Written Constitution:
The US constitution is in the written form and comprises of 7 articles and 27 amendments had been made since the constitution was made in 1787.

Dual Citizenship:
The peoples living in America are authorized to have dual citizenship according to their constitution. The 1st citizenship of being an American and the 2nd is of the state which a citizen belongs to.

Secular State:
Since the constitution declares America as a secular state. Therefore no law can be made which prohibits or dents any religion in the country.

Supremacy of the Constitution:
The US Constitution is the supreme document as described in the article IV. The constitution is declared superior over the entire citizens, law making agencies and the government. No law can be passed contrary to the constitution.

Strong Federation:
Article I, section 789 declares the federal form of government in America. The stress is laid upon the strong center and relatively weaker states.

Bill Of Rights:
Bill of rights were the 1st ten amendments in the US constitution which defined the rights of the peoples living in America.

Rigid Constitution:
US constitution is a rigid constitution because it requires a difficult procedure to amend it. Every amendment, which can be moved in two different ways, must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Separation of Powers:
The constitution is based on the doctrine of separation of powers. According to the constitution the national powers are divided into three departments i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary.

Bicameralism:
American parliament is known as Congress. It consists of two chambers. Upper house is the Senate and lower house is the House of Representatives.

Independent Judiciary:
The president of USA appoints the judges but he has no power to remove them. It is only the legislature according to Article 1 Section 6, which can impeach the judge of Supreme Court.

Universal Suffrage:
The Constitution has given right to vote to every citizen who is 18 years old without any distinction of male or female.

Division of Powers:
As the Federal Government requires a double set of Government. That of center and those of states there must be a division of powers between the two parts. All those powers which are not stated in the constitution are to be exercised by the states.

Spoils System:
This system was introduced by President Andrew Jackson. According to this system the new president appoints all important official of the government sacking the previous administration. This system is known as the ‒Spoilt System‖ because the jobs are distributed among the party men regardless of their merit, experience and talent.

Presidential form of government:
The Constitution establishes a presidential form of government. The constitution vests all executive powers to the president .The president is the head of the state as well as the government.

Republicanism:
There would be Republicanism in the political structure of the US. Laws made by the legislature shall be supreme as it represents the will of the people. The people who made those laws are elected by the people themselves.

Sovereignty of the People:
The preamble of the US Constitution emphasizes the theory of popular sovereignty i.e. the ultimate authority has been vested in the people of the USA.

1st Ten	Bill of Rights
11th	Immunity of states from suits from out-of-state citizens and foreigners not living within the state borders. Lays the foundation for sovereign immunity
12th	Revises presidential election procedures
13th	Abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime
14th	Defines citizenship, contains the Privileges or Immunities Clause, the Due Process Clause, the Equal Protection Clause, and deals with post-Civil War issues
15th	Prohibits the denial of suffrage based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude
16th	Allows the federal government to collect income tax
17th	Establishes the direct election of United States Senators by popular vote
18th	Establishes Prohibition of alcohol (Repealed by Twenty-first Amendment)
19th	Establishes women's suffrage
20th	Fixes the dates of term commencements for Congress (January 3) and the President (January 20); known as the "lame duck amendment"
21st	Repeals the Eighteenth Amendment
22nd	Limits the president to two terms, or a maximum of 10 years (i.e., if a Vice President serves not more than one half of a President's term, he or she can be elected to a further two terms)
23rd	Provides for representation of Washington, D.C. in the Electoral College
24th	Prohibits the revocation of voting rights due to the non-payment of poll taxes
25th	Codifies the Tyler Precedent; defines the process of presidential succession
26th	Establishes the official voting age to be 18 years old.
27th	Prevents laws affecting Congressional salary from taking effect until the beginning of the next session of Congress

Amendments in American Constitution

System of Check and Balance in American Constitution

The United States Constitution provided very direct safeguards to the freedoms of all Americans as the first three Articles of the United States Constitution discuss about the specific powers reserved to the three branches of government that enable a balance of power. The national government is divided into three branches:

- ✓ Legislative
- ✓ Executive
- ✓ Judicial

These three branches are not independent of one another because the Constitution set up a system of checks and balances to help ensure that no one branch becomes too powerful. Each branch has powers that it can use to check and balance the operations and power of the other two branches. Following is a look at the specific checks that each branch has been given.

The Legislative Branch of Government Makes the Laws

Section Seven outlines the procedure for passing bills and resolutions. Here we find a good example of ―checks and balances.‖ A bill might arise in the House and passed with a simple majority. If then passed by the Senate, it goes to the President for signature. Once signed, the bill becomes law. However, if the President vetoes the bill, both chambers can still pass the bill with a two-thirds vote. This is referred to as a vote to ―override‖ the veto.

- May override presidential vetoes with a two-thirds vote
- Has the power over the purse strings to actually fund any executive actions
- May remove the president through impeachment
- Senate approves treaties
- Senate approves presidential appointments

The Legislative Branch has the following checks over the Judicial Branch:

- Creates lower courts
- May remove judges through impeachment
- Senate approves appointments of judges

The Executive Branch of American Government

The Executive Branch is given the power to carry out the laws. It has the following checks over the Legislative Branch:

- Veto power
- Ability to call special sessions of Congress
- Can recommend legislation

- Can appeal to the people concerning legislation and more

The Executive Branch has the following checks over the Judicial Branch:

- President appoints Supreme Court and other federal judges

The Judicial Branch of United States Government

The Judicial Branch is given the power to interpret the laws. It has the following checks over the Executive Branch:

- Judges, once appointed for life, are free from controls from the executive branch
- Courts can judge executive actions to be unconstitutional through the power of Judicial review

The Judicial Branch has the following checks over the Legislative Branch:

- Courts can judge legislative acts to be unconstitutional.

Conclusion

The American system of checks and balances has worked well over the course of America's history. Even though some huge clashes have occurred when vetoes have been overridden or appointees have been rejected, these occasions are rare. The system was meant to keep the three branches in balance. Even though there have been times when one branch has risen preeminent, overall the three branches have achieved a workable balance with no one branch holding all the governmental power.

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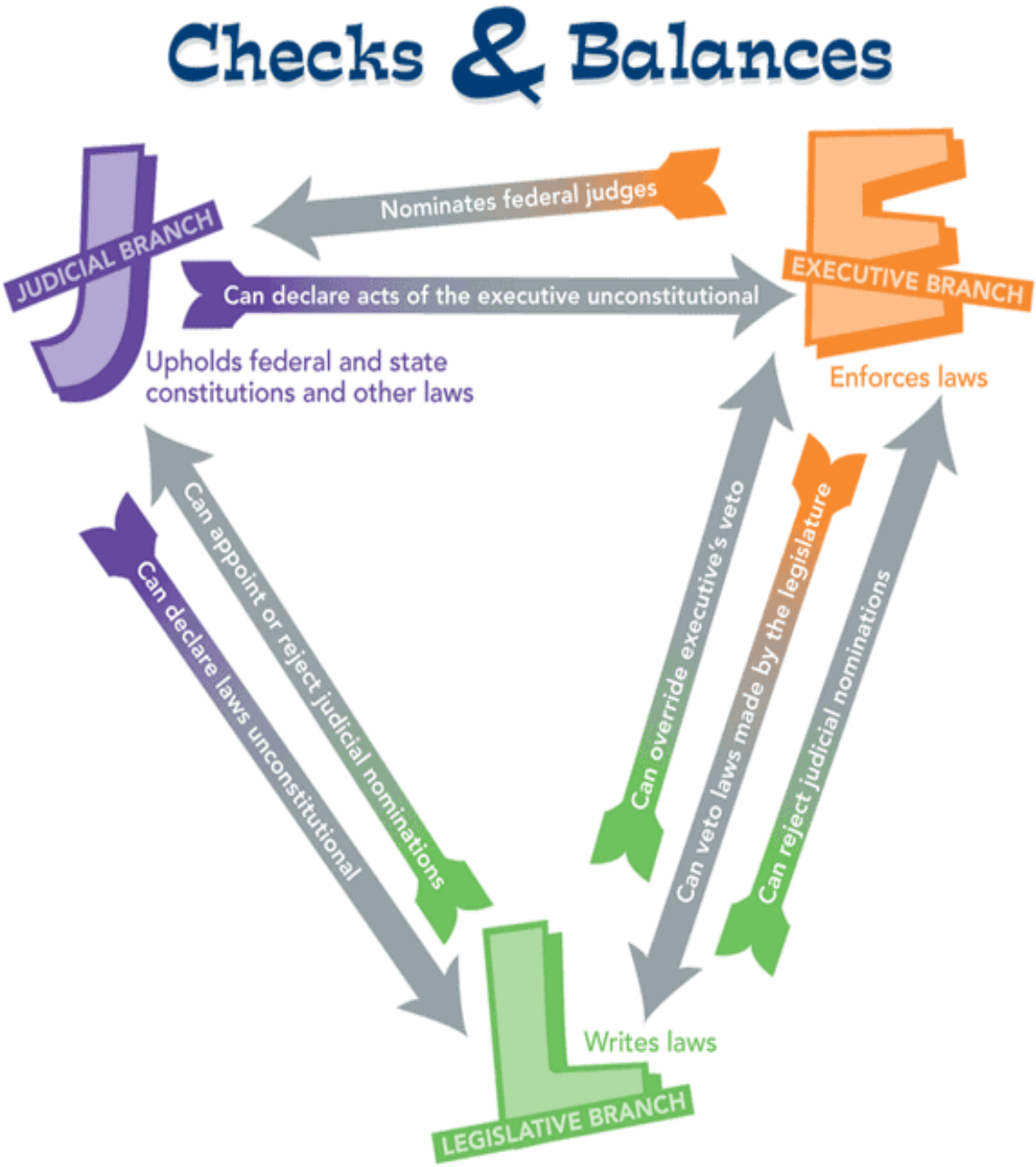

Checks & Balances
JUDICIAL BRANCH
Nominates federal judges
Can declare acts of the executive unconstitutional
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Upholds federal and state constitutions and other laws
Enforces laws
Can appoint or reject judicial nominations
Can declare laws unconstitutional
Can override executive's veto
Can veto laws made by the legislature
Can reject judicial nominations
Writes laws
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Questions on George Washington

- Who were FEDERALISTS? What were their political views and economic vision for the US? **(CSS 2003)**
- Write comprehensively about the struggle between the Federalists and anti-Federalists from 1787 to 1800 in the USA. **(CSS 2006)**

- President John Adam inherited George Washington policy but not his aura of leadership. Elaborate?

George Washington (1789-1801)

George Washington was the unanimous choice as the 1st president of America after winning the war of independence. He was born on 22nd Feb 1732 in Virginia to an English family. His brother's mirage to a royal family helped him enter politics. He was a soldier with exceptional skills and led the army of 13 colonies in war of independence against British. Initially a staunch supporter of reconciliation with British but he also felt that there should be no discrimination in the salaries and ranks of continental and the royal army. He was a more of military General than a politician but still good enough to drive the nascent America out of its crisis as the 1st president of America.

Domestic Achievements

1. **Hamilton Financial Plan**

America was going through one of the most crucial financial crisis after its birth. In the meanwhile Alexander Hamilton was appointed as the secretary state of treasury. He gave a comprehensive plan to promote and stable the financial condition of America.

- **i.** Revenue generation via taxation
- **ii.** Payment of national and state debts ($54 million State Debts)
- **iii.** Establishment of National Bank on the basis of Bank of England
- **iv.** Establishment of Uniform Currency in all states of USA

2. **Whiskey Rebellion**

In western Pennsylvania a group of farmers refused to pay federal excise duty on whiskey which was a challenge to the American constitution and the government itself. Farmers insisted they won't be able to bear the burden to pay tax on the distilled whiskey from surplus corn

Washington responded by federalizing 15,000 men in the state militia under the supervision of Alexander Hamilton. This led to the collapse of whiskey rebel without any bloodshed. This act of Washington was appreciated by the entire country.

3. Westwards Expansion

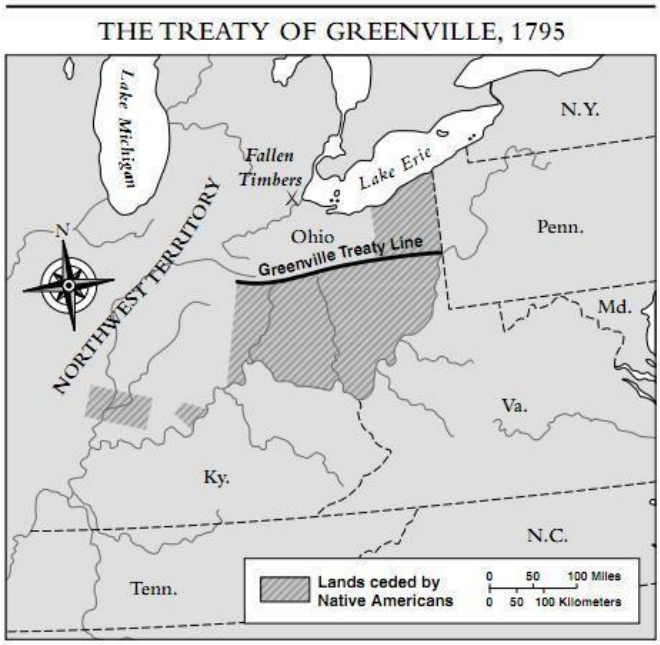
Due to the treaty of Greenville and Jays, US government controlled vast lands. Congress passed a Public Land Act in 1796 for rapid settlement of land and selling federal land at reasonable price.

This also allowed process of adding new states to the union and in 1791 Vermont became the 1st newly added stated followed by Kentucky and Tennessee.

4. Judicial Act

This act was passed in 1789 and laid the foundation of judicial system of United States of America. It laid stress that the states judiciary should be under the control of federal judiciary. Further points, it discussed are as under

a) One Chief Justice
b) 5 Associate Judges
c) 13 Districts
d) Federal District Court along with Attorney General



5. Treaty of Greenville

The Native Americans were defeated by the American army lead by General Anthony Wayne and in the battle of Fallen Timber in Northwestern Ohio which led them to sign the ‒Treaty of Greenville‖ in which the natives surrendered their claims on the Ohio territory

Foreign Policy

1. **French Revolution**

Americans had humble feeling towards France because of the French Revolution and France was the country that supported America in the war of independence against British but when the revolution of France turned into violence. The American decided to be neutral and sidelined from the internal affairs of France.

2. **Citizen Genet**

Edmond Genet was a French minister who came to America and asked for US assistance in French cause as per treaty of 1778. Genet was so outrageous with his conduct that even Jefferson approved Washington to ask French government to remove the offending diplomat. Once recalled by French government Genet chose to live in USA, where he married and became a US citizen.

3. **Jays Treaty**

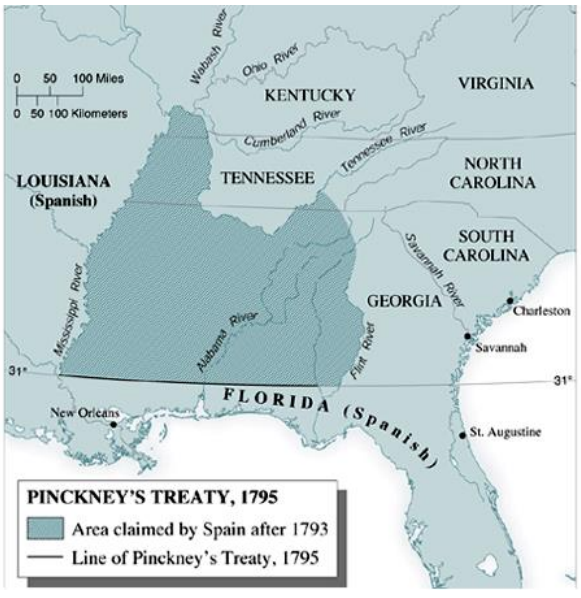
Washington sent his Chief justice on a special mission to Britain that they should stop the offensive practice of searching and seizing American Ships and impressing seamen in British Navy. After a year of negotiation, John Jay brought back a treaty in which British agreed to evacuate US post in western frontier but did not said any thing about search and seizure of US ships.

4. **Proclamation of Neutrality**

A war between England and France broke out. Washington referred his cabinet whether he should remain neutral or support France in the war. Majority of votes went in favor of neutrality as America it self was a nascent country. On 22nd April 1973 Washington issued ‒Proclamation of Neutrality‖.

5. **Pinckney Treaty**

Spain was in desperate need to have good relations with America because of tense relations with Britain. Realizing the situation, America sent their minister Thomas Pinckney to Madrid where he signed the **"Treaty of Son Lorenzo".** This gave Americans the access to lower Mississippi and New Oreland.



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6. **XYZ affairs**

The Americans were angered by the reports of US merchant ships search and seizure by France. America sent its minister

to France to hold talks with French government. Certain French ministers known as X, Y, and Z met the delegation from US in Paris and demanded a large sum of bribe to enter negotiations. American Delegation refused and returned back.

"Millions for defense but not a single cent for tribute to France" became the slogan in America. the condition were so severe that Alexander Hamilton demanded to wage a war against France in North America but John Adam refused saying that the American Army and Navy was not that powerful and neither in the position to wage war against France.

7. **Convention of 1800**

Napoleon came into power in 1800 and there was a threat that he might wage a war against America. America sent another mission to France to revive the treaty of 1778. The mission was successful this time as napoleon too was eager to have good relations with America and a convention was signed on 30th Sep 1800 which removed the peril of war between the two countries.

8. **Two Party System:**

Washington himself was appointed as a unanimous president of America and it became a popular belief that the political parties are not needed as nothing was mentioned about the political parties in the constitution also. But this soon proved wrong as the debates between federalist and anti-federalist indicated that the two party system would emerge in America as the permanent feature of politics.

- ✓ Democratic Republicans
- ✓ Federalist

Washington Farewell Address

At the time of his retirement he wrote a farewell which was publish in 1796 in the newspapers. This message had an enormous effect because of Washington's prestige. The president spoke of the policies that he consider as unwise and warned Americans

- ✓ Not to get involved in European affairs
- ✓ Not to form political parties
- ✓ Not to avoid sectionalism
- ✓ Not to make any permanent foreign alliance

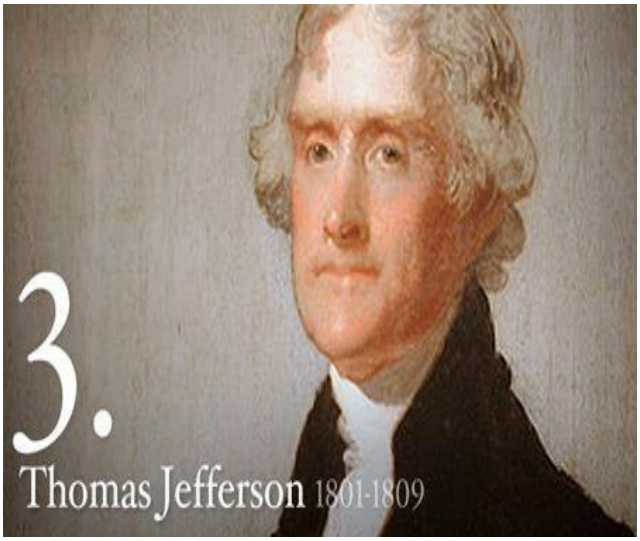
Questions on Thomas Jefferson

- Thomas Jefferson described his election to the American Presidency in 1800 as ―the Second American Revolution‖. Was the claim justified? Support your answer with evidence. **(CSS 2001)**

- Discuss Jefferson's decision to purchase the Louisiana Territory, and explain the political and economic impact of this decision on the United States. **(CSS 2004)**

- Thomas Jefferson was termed ―a bull in the china closet‖ by the Federalists when he became the President of the United States of America but his policies and performance negated this impression. Discuss. **(CSS 2009)**

Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)



Jefferson was born on 13th April, 1743 grew up in Virginia and was raised with the orphaned children. He studied law with George Wythe, the first American law professor. He was admitted to the bar in 1767.

Jefferson served in the House of Burgesses (1769-74). He argued against Britain's actions and was part of the Committee of Correspondence. He was a member of the Continental Congress (1775-6) and then became a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-9). As a member of the second Continental Congress (1783-4), he wrote the Declaration of Independence. He was sent to France as a minister after the war (1785-89). He considered his presidency as the 2nd American Revolution.

"My Presidency is the 2nd American Revolution"

"Thomas Jefferson"

The Louisiana Purchase:
Napoleon Bonaparte, who came to power in France in 1799, dreamed of reestablishing the French empire in North America. In the following year, he negotiated a secret treaty, the **Treaty of San Ildefonso**, with Spanish King Charles IV, which returned the Louisiana Territory to France

In 1803, Jefferson sent **James Monroe to join Robert Livingston**, the American minister in Paris, to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans and West Florida.

Bidding of Louisiana
By this time, Napoleon had given up his plans for a colonial empire. Two American representatives were therefore surprised to find the French government willing to sell all of Louisiana, **280,000 square miles** between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains for a paltry **$15 million**. Jefferson was unsure whether the United States could legally buy the Louisiana territory because the Constitution said nothing about purchasing land. He considered proposing a constitutional amendment but dropped the idea because it might take too much time, and the opportunity could vanish. The bargain was too good to pass up. Jefferson approved the purchase, the Senate ratified it, and the United States abruptly doubled in size.

1. **Judicial Impeachment**

John Marshall was the chief justice of the Supreme Court and a strong rival of Thomas Jefferson. Therefore the relation between executive and judiciary remained tense in those days. Jefferson tried to appoint his party men to the courts but he was heavily criticized for this act. Whereas John Marshall managed to secures the independence of the federal judiciary through brilliant legal arguments and skilled political maneuvering.

2. **Albert Galton and Federal Budget**

Jefferson was of the view that the federal budget should be understandable to the common men also. Therefore he appointed Albert Galton and gave him the task of making federal budget understandable even to the common man. So that their feedbacks and suggestion could help improving the budget further.

3. **Immigration Policy**

The immigration policy before his presidency was quite strict and the immigration was granted to the one who at least had spent 14 years in America. He reduced the time period of 14 years to 5 years for acquiring the US citizenship.

4. **Laissez Fair Economy**

Laissez Fair Economyis an economic environment in which transactions between private parties are free from tariffs, government subsidies, and enforced monopolies, with only enough government regulations sufficient to protect property rights against theft and aggression. Jefferson was of the view that there should be very little involvement of government in private economy.

5. **Religious Tolerance**

Though he himself was an atheist but he was very much tolerant of other religions and passes a bill in 1777 which promoted religious freedom for the state of Virginia (which was before his presidency).

6. **Autonomy to States**

Since he was an Anti-Federalist and his main priority was to make state stronger. Therefore he provided full autonomy to the states.

7. **Slavery Issue**

Jefferson use to consider slavery as an evil institution and believed in equality of man. But no proper measures were taken during his presidency for the eradication of slavery. Since he was a landlord and even he himself had 127 slaves, for which he was often criticized.

8. **Belief and importance to common man**

He considered government as an instrument for the promotion of common men. He was of the view that the common man should be given a chance to enter politics and run government.

"Thomas Jefferson was the most brilliant man ever occupied the American Presidency"

"John F. Kennedy"

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Questions on War of 1812

- **Note:** War with England 1812 **(CSS 2005)**
- What developments lead to the war of 1812? How did the war increase American prestige? **(CSS 2008)**

War of 1812

The war of 1812 is recorded as a military conflict between the British and Americans. This probably was the 2nd war fought between the two countries after the war of independence.

Britain at first was on the defensive mode as it was busy in the war with Napoleon in Europe but once the war with France ended in 1814 British adopted aggressive strategy and send large invasion armies to fight America.

The nation went to war bitterly divided. While the south and west favored the conflict. The U.S. military was weak. The army had fewer than 7,000 regular soldiers, distributed in widely scattered posts along the coast, near the Canadian border, and in the remote interior. The state militias were poorly trained and undisciplined. But yet they decided to declare the war against Britain.

Causes of War

From US point of view, pressure leading to war came from two sides the continued US neutral rights on sea and troubles with Britain on western frontier.

i. Free Sea and Trade

As a trading nation America was dependant upon the free flow of ship over the Atlantic Ocean. Yet the belligerents of Europe France and Britain had no interest in neutral rights respect for each other. Due to support from France in American War of Independence and French Revolution Americans had a soft corner toward France but the British violation was taken very blatantly.

ii. Impressments of American Merchants in Royal Navy

British was involved in capturing and impressing the US sailors in to the royal navy which was another cause that led USA to enter the war with Britain.

iii. British Support to Red Indians

British were providing military and financial assistance to the Red Indians to fight against the Americans which was denting the situation in America.

iv. War Hawks

In 1810 there was a group of young republicans in congress. Many of them were from frontier states were very eager to fight a war with Britain. They were led by John Calhoun and Henry Clay and they quickly gained significant influence in House of Representatives

Declaration of War

America invited British to held talks on the neutral rights but British delayed. Bothe the political pressure and British delay in talks led Madison to seek the declaration of war in june1812.

Invasion of Canada

A poorly equipped American army led the expansion of Canada from three parts on 1812. The forces captured Canada from Detroit, Niagara and Lake Champlain. The American raid on Toronto and burnt officials buildings there but they British army easily repulsed them out and gained control.

Burning of White House

By the spring of 1814, the defeat of Napoleon in Europe enabled British to be more aggressive in war against US and they send more troops toward North America. At the Chesapeake campaign, British troops marched and captured Washington D.C and set white house and other official building on fire.

British troops set

Treaty of Ghent

British Having fought Napoleon for more than a decade; they now were in desperate need of peace in Europe. At the same time Madison and America recognized that America will be unable to get a decisive victory. Therefore American peace commissioner traveled to Ghent, Belgium in 1814 to held peace talk with Britain and finally a Treaty of Ghent was signed between the two countries.

Main Points of Treaty of Ghent

- ✓ A halt to fight
- ✓ Return of all conquered territories to prewar claimants
- ✓ Recognition of prewar boundary between Canada and America

The War Legacy

From Madison‘s point of view, the war achieved none of its original aims. Nevertheless, it had a number of important consequences for the future development of the American republic. They may be listed as follows:

1. Having now survived two wars with Britain, a great power, the United States gained the respect of other nations.

2. The United States came to accept Canada as a neighbor and a part of the British Empire.

3. Widely denounced for its talk of secession and disunion in New England, the Federalist Party came to an end as a national force and declined even in New England.

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4. Talk of nullification and secession in New England set a precedent that would later be used by the South.

5. Abandoned by their British allies, Native Americans in the West were forced to surrender large areas of land to white settlement.

6. As European goods became unavailable due to the British naval blockade, more U.S. factories were built, and Americans took a big step toward industrial self-sufficiency.

7. War heroes such as Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison would soon be in the forefront of a new generation of political leaders.

8. As a result of the war, there was a strong feeling of American nationalism and also a growing belief that the future for the United States lay in the West and away from Europe.

Missouri Compromise (1820)

In an effort to preserve the balance of power in Congress between slave and Free states, the Missouri Compromise was passed in 1820 admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Furthermore, with the exception of Missouri, this law prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36° 30´ latitude line. In 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Three years later the Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, which ruled that Congress did not have the authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.

The American new boundary lines were being drawn during the presidency of James Monroe. The population of America by that time was 10 millions. During this period of explosive growth new states were being added almost every year and the issue of slavery was increasingly dividing the nation.

Addition of as slave and Free states:

- ✓ Mississippi (slave State) 1817
- ✓ Illinois (Free State) 1818
- ✓ Alabama (slave State) 1819

By the time Alabama was added as a slave state the number of free and slave states became equal as there were

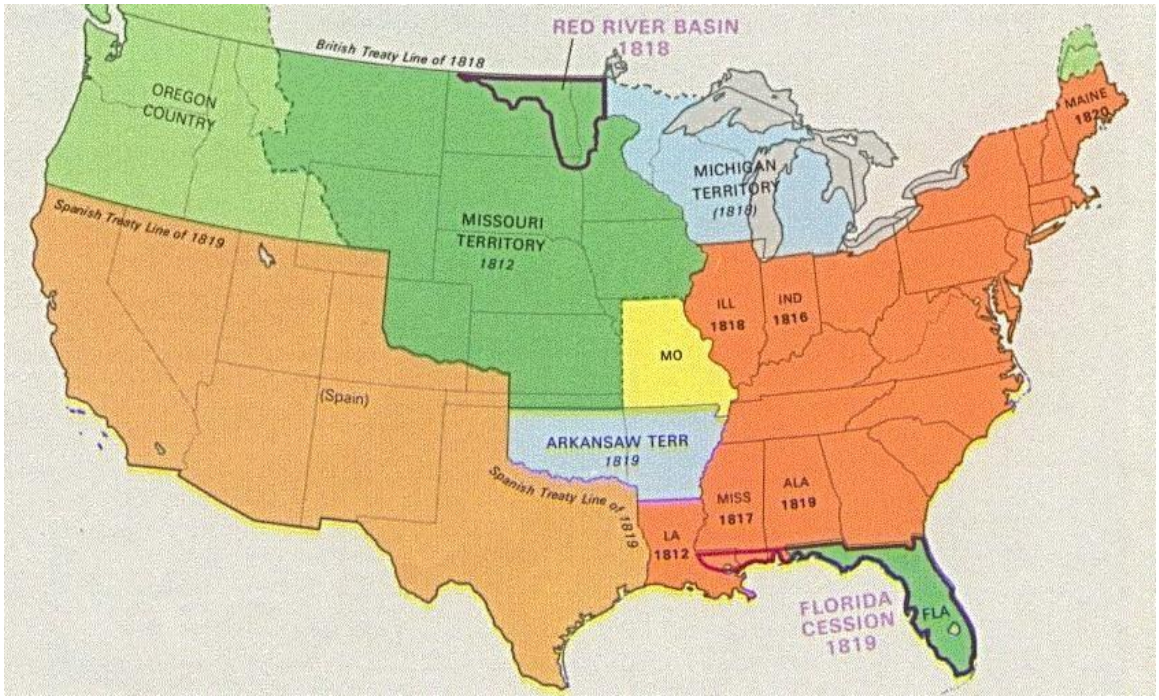
- ✓ 11 free states
- ✓ 11 slave states

But the application of adding Missouri as a slave state was a threat to upset the balance between the free and slave states. The issue was presented in the US congress for an action. Congress had the right to abolish slavery in any of the state including Missouri but

this action was strongly opposed by the leaders of the southern slave state. As they feared abolishing slavery in Missouri may result in the imbalance this might help declaring slavery as an illegal institution.

Henry Clay, a leading congressman, played a crucial role in brokering a two-part solution known as the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE**.

1st Point: Missouri would be admitted to the union as a slave state, but would be balanced by the admission of MAINE, a free state, that had long wanted to be separated from Massachusetts.
2nd Point: slavery was to be excluded from all new states in the Louisiana Purchase north of the southern boundary of Missouri.
3rd Point: Ban on Slavery over the north of Missouri



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Questions on Monroe Doctrine

- Monroe Doctrine was a Charter of America‘s Isolation. Still what circumstances compelled U.S.A. to plunge into the World Wars. **(CSS 2000)**
- What is Monroe Doctrine? On what occasions has it been enforced and with what results? **(CSS 2005)**
- **Note:** The Monroe Doctrine **(CSS 2001)**, **(CSS 2007)**

Monroe Doctrine (1823)

The Monroe Doctrine was a regular annual address of the president to the nation delivered on **2nd Dec, 1823** which ultimately became the pillar of US foreign policy in the nineteenth century, but its importance in the twentieth century is disputed. On the one hand, it laid the grounds for American expansion in the Western Hemisphere and provided a framework of reciprocal non-interference in transatlantic relations. Therefore, a reconsideration of its impact is relevant to the discussion of the tension between internationalism and isolationism. An assessment of the relevance of the Monroe Doctrine in twentieth-century US diplomacy must take into account that

(i) It outlined a regionalist view of world affairs
(ii) It expressed widespread notions of American culture, history, and national identity.

The period of 1817 to 1829 can be divided in two phases. The 1st period belongs to James Monroe who brought peace and security in the country therefore his period is known as era of good feelings. The period of John Quincy Adams was considered to be the period of hardship and difficulties. Thus it was known as era of hard feelings

- ✓ ***1817-1824: Era of Good Feelings***
- ✓ ***1825- 1829 Era of Hard feelings***

The Principles of Monroe Doctrine:

- ✓ *Anti-Colonization*
- ✓ *Non-Intervention*
- ✓ *Self Defense*
- ✓ *American Nationalism and Self-Awareness*

Main Points in Doctrine

1. American continent cannot be considered as subject for further colonization by European powers.
2. European political system is different than that of Americans and any attempt to extend to this system to American hemisphere will be considered dangerous to our peace and security.
3. America will not interfere in European war and their politics neither we do have any aim to oppress them.

Use of Monroe Doctrine

- ✓ Objection to British Alliance in Texas in 1836
- ✓ 1845 Westward expansion during the presidency of James Polie
- ✓ 1863 French empire in Mexico was seriously taken by Americans as violation of Monroe Doctrine
- ✓ President Theodore Roosevelt declared American right to intervene in continent.

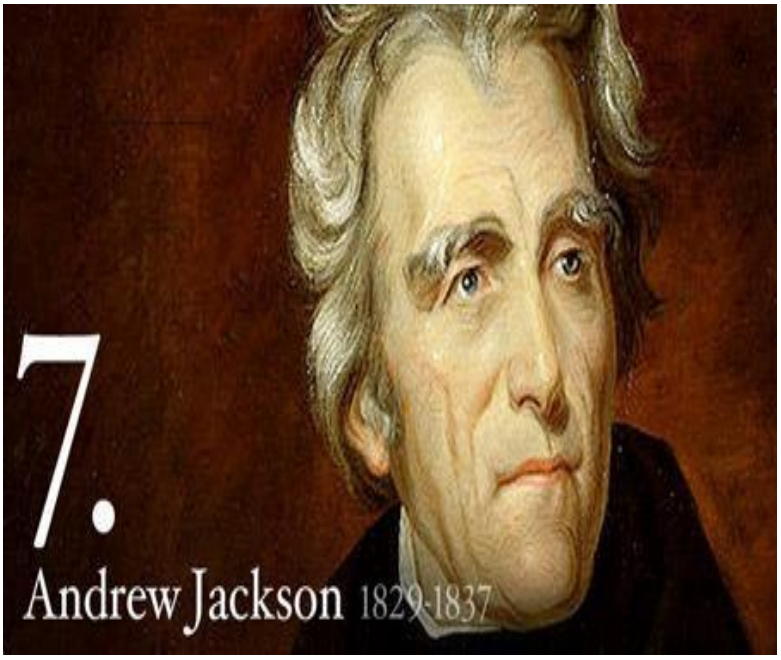
Effects

The effects of the Monroe Doctrine on Europe were mixed. While Spain did not attempt to restore empire in Latin America, Britain continued as a dominant trade power there. Some Latin American nations resented the implications that the United States was somehow responsible for their well-being. It was not until the 1880s and the development of the U.S. Navy that the U.S. actually had the military power to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

Questions on Andrew Jackson

- In what way did the philosophy and purpose of Jacksonian democracy differ from those of the Jeffersonian democrats? **(CSS 2002)**
- What are the Salient features of Andrew Jackson's Presidency and Democracy? **(CSS 2004)**
- How did Jeffersonian Democratic thinking differ in philosophy and purpose from the Jacksonian democracy? **(CSS 2007)**
- –President Andrew Jackson was a people‘s president.‖ Discuss. **(CSS 2006)**
- **Note:** Andrew Jackson **(CSS 2008)**
- Jackson has been called the first modern President because he was the first to see the power which a President might exercise – Discuss. **(CSS 2008)**

Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)



The era of emergence of popular politics in 1820‘s and the presidency of Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) is often called as the Age of Common Man, or the Era of Jacksonian Democracy.

Andrew Jackson was born to a Scottish family on the border of South and North Carolina on 15th March, 1768. He was a son of Saddle maker and was groomed in extreme poor condition. He became orphan at the age of 14 years and tasted all the hardships in his life during his childhood. Jackson was a brilliant student of Law. He was very much enthusiastic to be military men and served the military from 1813 to 1400. He was made Major General after defeating Greeks and he also defeated British in the battle of New Orland. In 1828 he became the president of America defeating John Quincy Adams. He was described as ―Old Hickory‖.

1. **Rise of Democratic Society**

The peoples who traveled from Europe to America (like Alexis de Tocqueville, French Aristocrat) were amazed to see the informal and democratic attitude of Americans. As the rich and poor use to dress in the same manner, they normally travel in the same busses and trains and sits on the same tables in hotels. The principle of equality among the white men in America was widespread belief.

2. **Politics of Common Man**

In 1830‘s and 1840‘s the politics of America moved out from the fine homes of rich aristocrats to the lower and middles class society. This was the time when these classes were given the right to vote and the number of vote for president increase from 350,000 in 1824 to 2.4millions in 1840.

3. **Universal male suffrage**

All the white men in America were given the right to vote regardless of their class or religion. This increased the voting ration in America from 37% to 57.6%. The political offices now could also be held by the lower and middle ranks of the society.

4. Party Nomination Convention

In past days, a nomination for appointment of a candidate to an office was made by the caucus. Te common peoples had no opportunity to participate. In 1830‘s the caucuses were replaced by nominating convention. The politicians and voters would gather in a large all to nominate the party candidate.

5. Maximum Use of Veto Power

Andrew Jackson used the veto power more than any other Americans president in the history. He was the President who enjoyed all the powers of being the president.

6. Rise of Political Parties

Andrew Jackson realized the importance of political parties. There were only two parties by that time, the democrats and the Whigs. Jackson allows many other parties during his time. Anti-Masonic and Workingmen Party emerged during his tenure and the common man got a chance to be involved in politics.

7. More Elected offices

During the Jacksonian era much larger number of states and locals officials were elected, rather than appointed, as in the past. This increased the interest of voters to participate in elections.

8. Popular Campaigning

Candidates for offices directed their election campaign to the interest of the common people. Politics also became a form of local entertainment. Campaigns of 1830‘s and 1840 have featured marching bands and large rallies in which voters were treated with free drinks and food.

9. Spoilt System

Winning government jobs became lifeblood of political parties. Jackson believed in appointing peoples to federal post strictly according to whether they have campaigned for Democratic Party. Jackson believed in system of rotation in office to make maximum number of democrats to hold office. Spoil system was criticized as it promoted government corruption.

10. Kitchen Cabinet

Kitchen Cabinet is normally the consultative and advisory body of the president, but Andrew Jackson started the practice of consulting the informal group of advisers mostly his friends including Major Lewis, Isaac Hill and General Duff.

11. Peggy Eaton Affair

The champion of common men also went to the wellbeing of common women at least in the case of Peggy Eaton. She was the wife of Jackson Secretary of war. She by that time was the target of malicious gossips by the other women who avoided inviting her to their private parties. When Jackson insisted to invite Peggy Eaton socially most of his cabinet including Vice President: John Calhoun resigned

12. Indian Removal Act 1830

Jackson concept of democracy did not extents to the natives Americans. He was of the view that the natives should leave their tradition and customs and resettle west of Mississippi. In the presidency of eight years Jackson had 94 treaties with the Red Indian and ultimately used military to drive them out across the Mississippi. The hardship on the ―trails of tears‖ was so great that 4000 Cherokees died on the tragic westward trek

13. Re-chartering of Bank of USA

Jackson was of the view that central bank is abusing its powers and is serving the interest of wealthy peoples. His suspicion increases to the arrogant personality of Nicholas Biddle the President of Bank. Henry Clay opposition member was in support of Bank and challenged Jackson on bank issue by persuading majority in congress on bank re-charter bill. Jackson vetoed the bill and overhauled the banking system in America.

14. Foreign Policy

He managed a balanced and friendly foreign policy with friendly relations with France, Britain and other Europeans Countries maintaining better trade relations and cordial policies in political, economic and social relations. He settled the claims of France in North America which were pending since 1815.

Questions on Abraham Lincoln/ Civil War

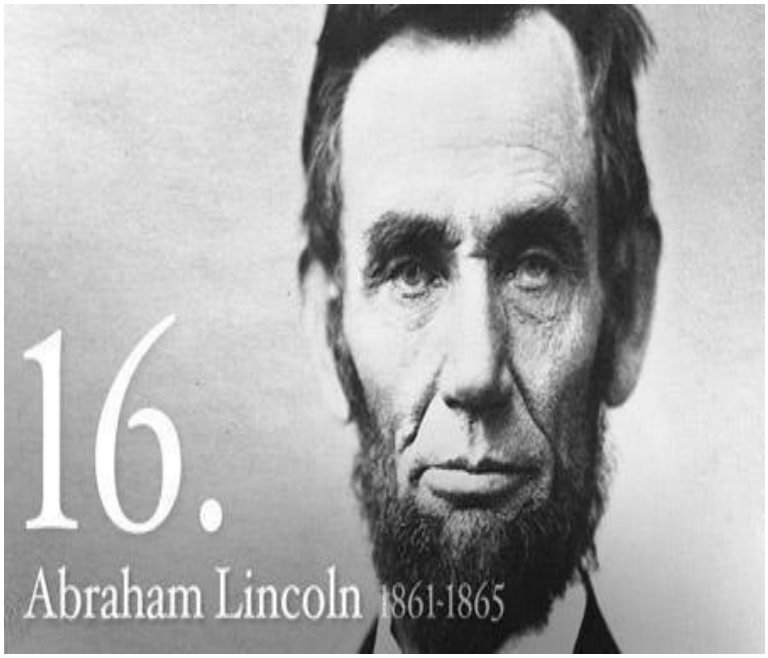
- The American Civil War brought revolutionary dangers in warfare, but more important, produced significant economic and political reconstruction in the country. Discuss. **(CSS 2000)**

- American Civil War (1860-65) was a clash of economic interests as well as of Social Ideals. Elaborate. **(CSS 2003)**

- Was the institution of slavery in the Southern States responsible for the Civil War? Discuss with examples. **(CSS 2007)**

- Discuss the major factors responsible for the _sectional divide‘ between the Northern and the Southern states of the United States of America that finally led to the American Civil War. **(CSS 2009)**

Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)



Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a log cabin near present day Hodgenville, Kentucky. His parents, Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, named him after his pioneer grandfather who was shot dead by hostile Indians in 1786. 1809 was the 16th President of America. His family moved to Indiana and then to Illinois, and Lincoln gained what education he could along the way. While reading law, he worked in a store, managed a mill, surveyed, and split rails. In 1834, he went to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and became the party's floor leader. For the next 20 years he practiced law in Springfield, except for a single term (1847–49) in Congress, where he denounced the Mexican War. In 1855, he was a candidate for senator and the next year he joined the new Republican Party.

Achievements of Abraham Lincoln

1. **Popular Leadership**

A poll was released in February 2009. This poll was sponsored by C-SPAN and consisted of a survey of 65 historians. The participants were asked to rank the presidents in ten categories ranging from public persuasion and economic management to international relations and moral authority. Abraham Lincoln finished first, George Washington was second, and Franklin Roosevelt was third.

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2. **Abolition of Slavery**

Abraham Lincoln is remembered for his vital role as the leader in preserving the Union during the Civil War and beginning the process that led to the end of slavery in the United States. The actual fact is that legal freedom for all slaves in the United States did not come until the final passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in December of 1865. Lincoln was a strong supporter of the amendment, but he was assassinated before its final enactment.

3. **Lincoln and Domestic Society**

President Lincoln's domestic policies included support for the **Homestead Act**. This act allowed poor people in the East to obtain land in the West. He signed the **Morrill Act** which was designed to aid in the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in each state. Also, Lincoln signed legislation entitled the **National Banking Act** which established a national currency and provided for the creation of a network of national banks. In addition, he signed **tariff legislation** that offered protection to American industry and signed a bill that chartered the first transcontinental railroad.

4. **Wisest US President**

Politicians love to quote Abraham Lincoln because Lincoln is considered America's wisest president. A major effect Lincoln has on the U.S. today is simply through the good example he set when it came to leadership and integrity.

5. **Fugitive Slave Act**

To soften the attitude of peoples in south Lincoln supported the Fugitive Slave Law or Fugitive Slave Act which was passed in 1850. This was one of the most controversial acts of the 1850 compromise and heightened Northern fears of a "slave power conspiracy". It declared that all runaway slaves will be brought back to their masters.

6. **Good Relations with Cabinet**

Lincoln managed excellent relations with his advisors, cabinet and military. When ever, there was disagreement among advisors and he, his leadership style often involved telling

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a story that demonstrated his point. Lots of times this method worked, and cabinet admired and respected him for it. He could virtually disarm his enemies with his highly moralistic, skillful leadership. Lincoln possessed qualities of kindness and compassion combined with wisdom. In fact, one of his nicknames was "Father Abraham."

7. **Foreign Policy**

The Major achievement of Lincoln foreign policy was that it geared toward preventing foreign intervention in the Civil War. He was a very shrewd diplomat and an excellent negotiator. Many countries would have entered the American civil war, had there been no Abraham Lincoln as the President of Union by that time. Some of his major achievements in foreign policy were:

- ✓ Made Great Britain neutral in Civil War
- ✓ Not opted for any political support to abolish slavery from America.
- ✓ Maintained better trade relations with neighboring countries and Europe.

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Abraham Lincoln's Letter to his Son's Teacher

He will have to learn, I know, that all men are not just, that all men are not true, but teach him also that for every scoundrel there is a hero; that for every selfish politician, there is a dedicated leader....

Teach him for every enemy there is a friend,

Teach him, if you can the wonder of books... But also give him quiet time to ponder the eternal mystery of birds in the sky, bees in the sun and the flowers on a green hillside.

Steer him away from envy, if you can, teach him the secret of quiet laughter. Let him learn early that the bullies are the easiest to lick...

In the school, teach him that it is far honorable to fail than to cheat... Teach him to have faith in his own ideas, even if everyone tells him they are wrong...

Teach him to be gentle with gentle people and tough with the tough.

Try to give my son the strength not to follow the crowd when everyone is getting on the band wagon...

Teach him to listen to all men... but teach him also to filter all he hears on a screen of truth and take only the good that comes through.

Teach him if you can how to laugh when he is sad... Teach him there is no shame in tears; teach him to scoff at cynics and to be bewaring of too much sweetness...

Teach him to sell his brawn and brain to the highest bidders but never to put a price-tag on his heart and soul.

Teach him to close his ears to a howling mob and to stand and fight if he thinks he's right.

Treat him gently, but do not cuddle him because only the test of fire makes fine steel.

Let him have the courage to be impatient...

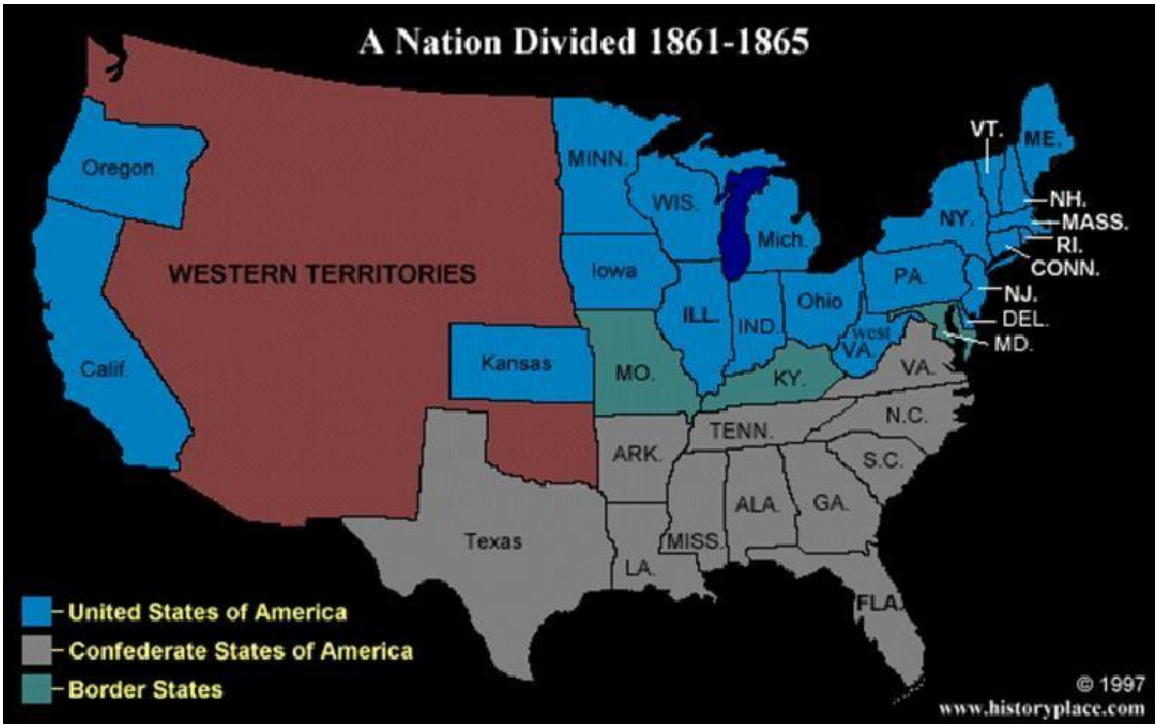
Let him have the patience to be brave.

Teach him always to have sublime faith in himself because then he will have sublime faith in mankind.

This is a big order, but sees what you can do because he is such a fine little fellow, my son!

Abraham Lincoln

Civil War



In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. He defeated Stephen Douglas because of the greater northern population. Southerners were angered by the growing abolitionist movement, and when Lincoln was elected, they feared that their way of life was in jeopardy. South Carolina seceded on December 20, 1860. Within the next two weeks, six other southern states had left the union (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas). Little did people know that a very bloody four year war was to come.

PEOPLE

North(Union)

South(Confederacy)

Abraham Lincoln

U.S. Grant

William T Sherman

Jefferson Davis

Robert E Lee

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

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Causes Leading to Civil war

i. Election of Lincoln
ii. Discrimination of race
iii. Slavery
iv. The abolitionist (people who wanted to stop slavery) movement
v. Difference in economy
vi. Western expansion

Consequences of the Civil War

1. **Physical Devastation**

The American Civil War lasted four years. Measured in physical devastation and human lives, it was the costliest war the American people have experienced. the war killed **over** 620,000 men and at least that many more had been wounded in a nation of about 35 million.

2. **Spread of Disease and Sickness**

North lost a total of about 364,000 soldiers (nearly one of every four soldiers). Also more than 37,000 black soldiers lost their lives fighting for freedom during the American Civil War. The conditions of the war were so bad more men died of disease and sickness than on the battlefield.

3. **Hunger and Homelessness**

After the war, over 4 million slaves were freed. They didn't know what the future had in store for them. With freedom came hunger and homelessness. Some slaves stayed on the plantations, but others went north. Either way, thousands of former slaves were without homes, clothes, food, jobs, and didn't have any education. The Freedman's Bureau helped both blacks and whites after the war by providing them with food and medical care.

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Effects of the Civil War

The Civil War was one of the most tragic wars in American history. More Americans died then in all other wars combined. Brother fought against brother and the nation was torn apart. In the end, we must look at the important consequences of the conflict. There may be others, but this is a good list to work off.

1) The nation was reunited and the southern states were not allowed to secede.
2) The South was placed under military rule and divided into military districts. Southern states then had to apply for readmission to the Union.
3) The Federal government proved itself supreme over the states.
4) Slavery was effectively ended. While slavery was not officially outlawed until the passage of the 13th amendment, the slaves were set free upon the end of the war.
5) Reconstruction, the plan to rebuild America after the war, began.
6) Industrialism began as a result of the increase in wartime production and the development of new technologies.

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Questions on Progressive Movement

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- Discuss the progress of the Progressive Movement in the United States between 1900 to 1916. **(CSS 2001)**
- **Note:** Progressive Movement. **(CSS 2004)**

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Progressivism (1890-1920)

Introduction
By the beginning of the twentieth century, muckraking journalists were calling attention to the exploitation of child labor, corruption in city governments, the horror of lynching, and the ruthless business practices employed by businessmen like John D. Rockefeller.

At the local level, many Progressives sought to suppress red-light districts, expand high schools, construct playgrounds, and replace corrupt urban political machines with more efficient system of municipal government. At the state level, Progressives enacted minimum wage laws for women workers, instituted industrial accident insurance, restricted child labor, and improved factory regulation

At the national level, Congress passed laws establishing federal regulation of the meat-packing, drug, and railroad industries, and strengthened anti-trust laws. It also lowered the tariff, established federal control over the banking system, and enacted legislation to improve working condition. Four constitutional amendments were adopted during the Progressive era, which authorized an income tax, provided for the direct election of senators, extended the vote to women, and prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Efforts to improve society were not new to the United States in the late 1800s. A major push for change, the First Reform Era, occurred in the years before the Civil War and included efforts of social activists to reform working conditions and humanize the treatment of mentally ill people and prisoners. The second reform era began during Reconstruction and lasted until the American entry into World War I. The struggle for women's rights and the temperance movement were the initial issues addressed. A farm movement also emerged to compensate for the declining importance of rural areas in an increasingly urbanized America.

Who were Progressives?
Chiefly the Middle class residents of US cities were the active member of this revolution. It was a movement by the urban middle class apart from doctors, lawyers, ministers and storekeepers there now were thousands of white collar office workers and middle class managers employed in banks, firms and other businesses. They were disturbed about what might happen to American democracy.

Progressives Presidents

Theodore Roosevelt	(1901 – 1909)
Howard Taft	(1909 – 1913)
Woodrow Wilson	(1913 – 1917)

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Motives and Demands of Progressives

- ✓ Increasing gap between the rich and poor
- ✓ Violent conflict between labor and capital
- ✓ Dominance of corrupt politicians
- ✓ Racism
- ✓ Women suffrage
- ✓ Greater Democracy
- ✓ Monopoly

Role of the Muckrakers

The need for reform was highlighted by a group of journalists and writers known as the muckrakers, who made Americans aware of the serious failings in society and built public support for change. Exposés such as

- ✓ Lincoln Steffens _The *Shame of the Cities* (1904), an attack on municipal corruption
- ✓ Ida Tarbell's *History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904), which chronicled ruthless business, practices.

The muckrakers' impact could be powerful, as in the case of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906), a book whose vivid descriptions of working and sanitary conditions in Chicago's meatpacking plants led directly to federal laws regulating the industry.

A. Political Reforms

- ✓ Tried to put more power into the hands of the people
- ✓ Innovative changes in city government
- ✓ Direct Election of Senators
- ✓ the Vote for Women

B. Social Reforms

- ✓ Child labor laws
- ✓ Ten-hour work days
- ✓ Minimum safety standards on the job
- ✓ Immigration Restriction
- ✓ Little Help for Blacks NAACP (1909)

Progressive Amendments to the Constitution

16th Amendment (1913)—federal income tax
17th Amendment (1913)—direct election of senators
18th Amendment (1919)—prohibition of Alcohol
19th Amendment (1920)—vote for women

Success of Progressives

Successes were many, beginning with the **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)** and the **Sherman Antitrust Act (1890).** Progressives never spoke with one mind and differed

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sharply over the most effective means to deal with the ills generated by the trusts; some favored an activist approach to trust-busting, others preferred a regulatory approach.

Vocal minority supported socialism with government ownership of the means of production. Other progressive reforms followed in the form of a conservation movement, railroad legislation, and **food and drug laws**. The progressive spirit also was evident in **new amendments added to the Constitution** (text), which provided for a new means to elect senators, protect society through **prohibition and extend suffrage to women**. Urban problems were addressed by professional social workers who operated settlement houses as a means to protect and improve the prospects of the poor. However, efforts to place limitations **on child labor were routinely thwarted by the courts**. The needs of African Americans and Native Americans were poorly served or served not at all — a major shortcoming of the progressive movement.

Progressive reforms were carried out not only on the national level, but in states and municipalities. Such reforms as the direct primary, secret ballot, and the initiative, referendum, and recall were effected. Local governments were strengthened by the widespread use of trained professionals, particularly with the city manager system replacing the frequently corrupt mayoral system.

Impacts of Progressive Movement

- ✓ The Exploitation was labor was checked and working hours were decided
- ✓ Natural resources were protected
- ✓ Brought a change in attitude of the politicians given them a sense of responsibility.
- ✓ Fair distribution of powers among state and federation.
- ✓ Local governments were strengthened

Acts Passed During Progressive Era

1. **Pure Food And Drug Act** (inspection of meat)
2. **Hep Burn Act** (Uniform System of Railroads)
3. **Antiquates Act** (placed certain lands under federal control)
4. **Clayton Anti Trust Act** (Removed deficiencies in Sherman Anti Trust Act)
5. **Federal Reserve Act** (Federal Bank joined Federal Reserved System)
6. **New York State Tenement House Act** (Ban on Construction of dark and airless buildings)
7. **Folleters Sea man‟s Act** (improved condition of labors on sea ships)
8. **Worker men Compensation Act** (for benefit of Federal civil servants)
9. **Federal Aid Road Act** (Construction of road from federal funds money)
10. **Federal Form Loan Act** (Provided loans to farmers)

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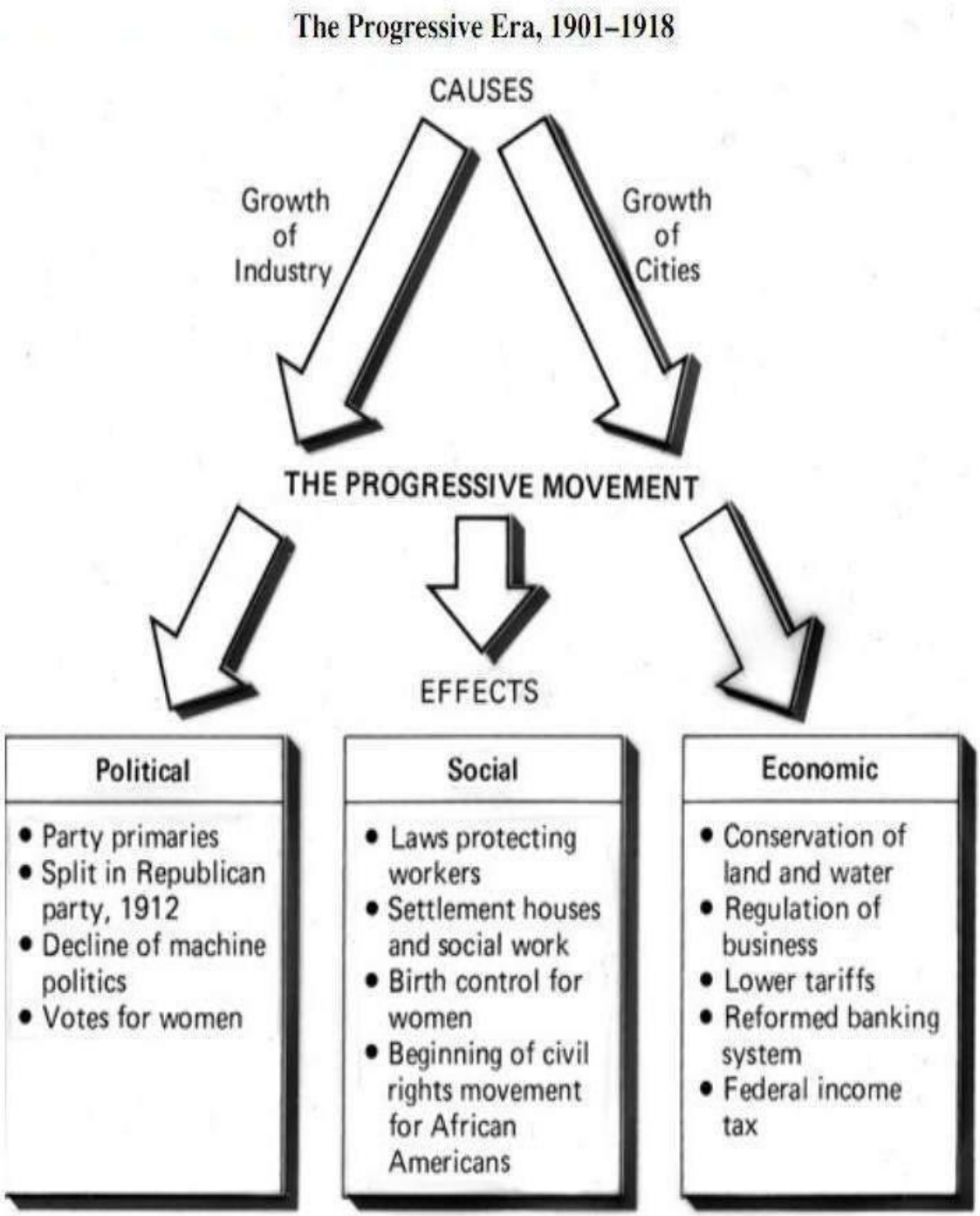

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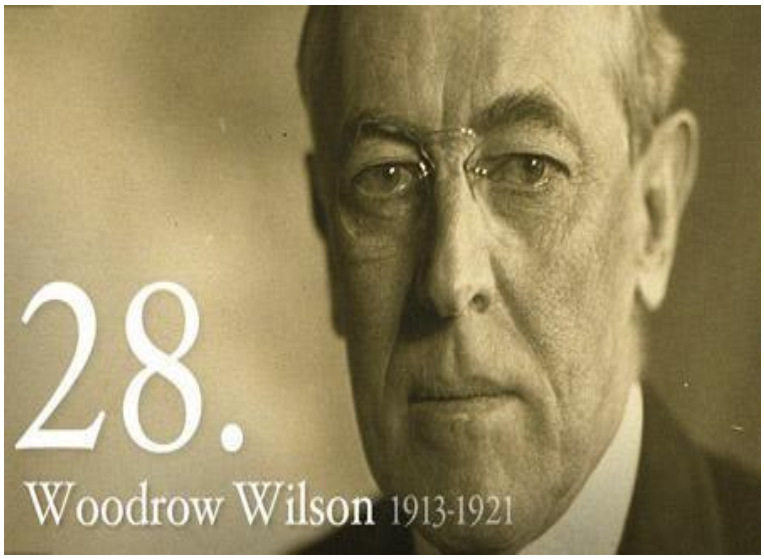
Questions on Woodrow Wilson

- What were the tribulations of the USA president Woodrow Wilson in the post WW I era to convince the other three associates to his own point of view? **(CSS 2012)**

- **Note:** Woodrow Wilson **(CSS 2001)**
- **Note:** Wilson‘s Fourteen Points **(CSS 2002)**
- Woodrow Wilson had said, "We had a chance to gain the leadership for the world. We have lost it, and soon we shall be witnessing the tragedy of it all". Comment upon America's attitude towards Treaty of Versailles. **(CSS 2004)**
- Assess the contributions of President Woodrow Wilson to the problem of world peace and security. **(CSS 2005)**
- President Woodrow Wilson said in 1917 –The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion …‖ Discuss what your consider to be the main reason for the United Sates entry into World War I. Give reasons for your choice. **(CSS 2007)**

Woodrow Wilson (1914-1919)



Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia on 28th Dec, 1856. He was the 28th American President and the son of a Presbyterian minister who during the Civil War was a pastor in Augusta, Georgia, and during Reconstruction a professor in the charred city of Columbia, South Carolina. He was nominated as the President at Democratic Convention in 1912 and campaigned on a program called the New Freedom, which stressed individualism and states' rights. In the three-way election he received only 42 percent of the popular vote but an overwhelming electoral vote.

He is the 2nd of the four president of America to be awarded noble prize. He was awarded noble prize for his excellent peace making efforts. In 1919 he suffered a stroke which nearly took his life away and his body was paralyzed. He died in 1924.

Achievements of Woodrow Wilson

- ✓ True Progressive president of America
- ✓ Noble Prize winner for peace efforts
- ✓ Balance US policy in World War I
- ✓ Wilson 14 points

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America and World War I

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia got involved to defend Serbia. Germany seeing Russia mobilizing, declared war on Russia. France was then drawn in against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium pulling Britain into war. Then Japan entered the war. Later, Italy and the United States would enter on the side of the allies. It is very difficult to pin point the actual causes of the 1st world war. But here is the list which provides some popular reasons that led the world to their first battle.

1. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was one of the immediate causes of the war. In June 1914, a Serbian nationalist assassinated him and his wife while they were in Sarajevo, Bosnia. This was in protest to Austria-Hungary having control of this region. This assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia.

2. Mutual Defense Alliances

Countries throughout Europe made mutual defense agreements that would pull them into battle. Thus, if one country was attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them. Before World War 1, the following alliances existed:

- Russia and Serbia
- Germany and Austria-Hungary
- France and Russia
- Britain and France and Belgium
- Japan and Britain

3. Militarism

As the world entered the 20th century, an arms race had begun. By 1914, Germany had the greatest increase in military buildup. Great Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies in this time period. Further, in Germany and Russia particularly,

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the military establishment began to have a greater influence on public policy. This increase in militarism helped push the countries involved to war.

4. Nationalism

Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the Slavic peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of Austria Hungary but instead be part of Serbia. In this way, nationalism led directly to the War. But in a more general way, the nationalism of the various countries throughout Europe contributed not only to the beginning but the extension of the war in Europe.

5. Imperialism

Imperialism is when a country increases their power and wealth by bringing additional territories under their control. Before World War 1, Africa and parts of Asia were points of contention amongst the European countries. This was especially true because of the raw materials these areas could provide.

Enetente Powers (France, Britain and Russia)

Centrist Powers (Germany, Turkey, Austria-Hungary)

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Causes of American entry to World War I

1. **Trade Relations with Europe**

American had very good trade relations with the European countries, which brings in the economic factor that America entered the war. As huge loan were given to allies by America, defeat of those allies would had resulted in the sinking of American money. Therefore America decided to enter the war and support allies.

This resulted in the tripling American trade with allies to $3 billion a year between 1914 and 1916 and helped economic recovery in the United States.

2. **German Submarine Warfare**

In March 1918, German sub marines torpedoed three unarmed American ships including famous ship Lusitania, which resulted in heavy losses. Britain propagated this news and the German aggressive behavior was condemned and US was forced in to the war.

3. **Zimmer Mann Telegraph**

American public opinion was also inflamed by the Zimmermann note. Zimmermann was the foreign secretary of Germany who sought a military alliance with Mexico against United States. When submarines sank three American merchant ships, Wilson abandoned temporary armed neutrality and decided to take the United States into the war.

4. **Russian Revolution**

In 1917, the ruler of Russia –Czar‖ was dethroned in the Russian revolution and the communist party led by Lenin was all set to take up the new system of government in Russia. America was of the view that the communist revolution will not be favorable to American system.

5. **Weapons Credibility Issue**

America was one of the biggest sellers of arms and artillery to Europe. Since the world war had begun by that time, it was the issues of the credibility of American arms as a

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large number of US arms were being used by the allies in the 1st world war. The failure of allies in the war would have resulted as a disaster for the US weapon industry.

6. Declaration of War

In his powerful war message of 2 April 1917, Wilson condemned the German submarine campaign as ‒warfare against mankind,‖ and urged Americans to fight, in his famous phrase, to make the world ‒safe for democracy.‖

"The world must be made safe for democracy."
“Woodrow Wilson”

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14 Points of Woodrow Wilson

During the bloody battles of the First World War, President Woodrow Wilson began to explain his plans for the peace following the war. Most widely known was his message of a "peace without victory" most completely explained in his "Fourteen Points" speech before Congress on 8 January 1918. The first five points consisted the idea of an "open" world after the war. The next eight points focused mainly upon the idea of granting "self-determination" to national minorities in Europe. Most significant, however, was point number fourteen which stressed a "general association of nations" to ensure "political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Essentially, these Fourteen Points signaled a generous, non-punitive postwar settlement.

1. Abolishment of Secret Treaties
Abolition of secret diplomacy by adoption of open covenants (agreements) openly arrived at.

2. Absolute Freedom of The Seas
Freedom of the seas in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action to enforce international covenants.

3. Removal of economic barriers and equality of trade
Removal of international trade barriers where-ever possible and establishment of equal trading conditions among the nations accepting the peace.

4. Reduction of armaments.
Reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with public safety.

5. Adjustment of colonial claims.
Adjustment of colonial claims, taking into account the interests of the colonial population as well as those of the rival colonial powers.

6. Evacuation of Russian Territories
Evacuation of German troops from Russian territory, and an opportunity for Russia, then engaged in the Communist revolution, to determine its form of government without outside interference.

7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
Evacuation of German troops from Belgium.

8. Restoration of French territory Alsace-Lorraine
Evacuation and restoration by Germany of French territory, with restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

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9. Re-adjustment of Italian frontiers
Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. Division and autonomous development of Austria-Hungary
Opportunity of autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
Evacuation by the Central Powers of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania; granting of seaports to Serbia; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.

12. Limitations on Turkey
Internationalization of the Dardanelles and self-determination for non-Turkish peoples under Turkish control.

13. Establishment of an independent Poland
an independent Poland with access to the sea.

14. Association of nations (League of Nations)
A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.

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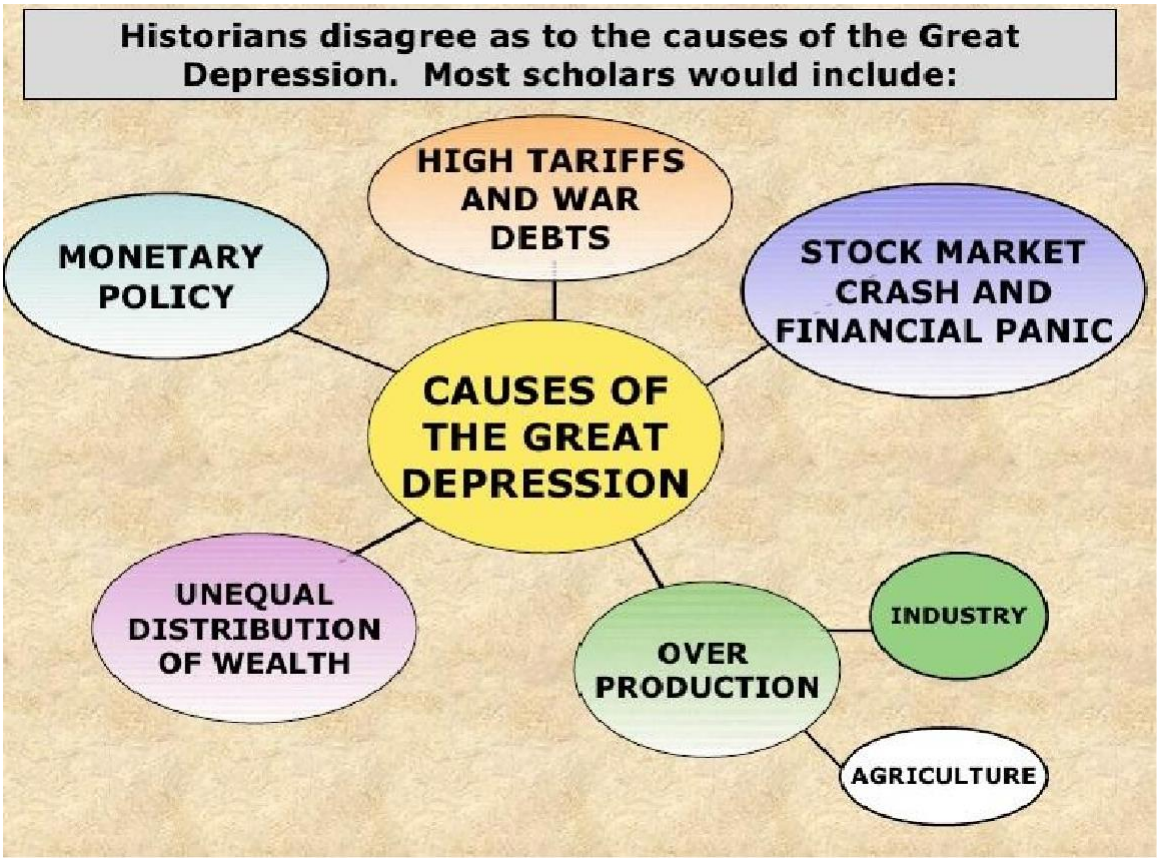
Questions on Great Depression

- **Note:** The great depression 1929**(CSS 2006)**
- Discuss in the details the causes and effects of the Great Depression on the people and society of the United States of America. **(CSS 2009)**

Great Depression (1930)

The Great Depression represents one of the darkest periods in American economic history. Most people think the Great Depression started in October 1929, with the famous Black Tuesday stock market crash, but economists and historians point to an economic downturn which took hold in early 1929. The stock market crash led to unprecedented selling of **1, 30, 000, 00 shares** alone on **24th Oct, 1929.** This stock market crash is often known as ―Wall Street Crash‖.

Franklin D. Roosevelt‘s New Deal is largely credited with bringing America out of the Great Depression by providing jobs and relief, but in truth, the country didn‘t fully recover until 1941, when munitions and ammunition factories geared up for World War II.


Historians disagree as to the causes of the Great Depression. Most scholars would include:
HIGH TARIFFS AND WAR DEBTS
MONETARY POLICY
STOCK MARKET CRASH AND FINANCIAL PANIC
CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION
UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
OVER PRODUCTION
INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE

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Causes of Great Depression

1. **Dust Bowl Draught**

From 1930-1936, American farmers struggled with conditions of the Dust Bowl, a drought that affected more than a million acres of farmland, and the result was mass migrations of people from rural lands to urban areas.

2. **Unequal Distribution of Wealth**

Although the nation's wealth grew by billions throughout the 1920s, it was not distributed evenly. The top 1% received a 75% increase in their disposable income while the other 99% saw an average 9% increase in their disposable income. 80% of Americans had no savings at all.

3. **War Debts**

At the end of World War I, European nations owed over $10 billion to their former ally, the United States. Their economies had been devastated by war and they had no way of paying the money back. The U.S. insisted their former allies pay the money. This forced the allies to demand Germany pay the reparations imposed on her as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. All of this later led to a financial crisis when Europe could not purchase goods from the U.S. This debt contributed to the Great Depression.

4. **High Tariffs**

In 1922, the U.S. passed the Fordney-Mc Cumber Act, which instituted high tariffs on industrial products. A tariff is a tax on imports. Other nations soon retaliated and world trade declined helping bring on the great depression.

5. **Overproduction in Industry**

Factories were producing products; however wages for workers were not raising enough for them to buy. Few workers could afford to buy the factory output. The surplus products could not be sold overseas due to high tariffs and lack of money in Europe.

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6. **Farm Overproduction**

Due to surpluses and overproduction, farm incomes dropped throughout the 1920‘s. The price of farm land fell from $69 per acre in 1920 t0 $31 in 1930. In 1929 the average annual income for an American family was $750, but for farm families it was only $273. The problems in the agricultural sector had a large impact since 30% of Americans still lived on farms.

7. **Stock Market Crash**

24th Oct 1929, Stock Market Crash lead to selling of 1,30,000,00 shares in one day because stocks were overpriced due to speculation, meaning they were not worth their sale price. Massive fraud and illegal activity occurred due to a lack of regulation and rules. Margin buying, or buying using credit

Effects of the Great Depression Facts

1. **Unemployment**

The primary effect of the Great Depression was that it caused millions of workers to lose their jobs. Unemployment during the Great Depression rose from 3% in 1929 to 25% by 1933.

2. **People lost their life savings**

Because of the Great Depression, more than 9,000 banks closed during the 1930s, causing millions of people to lose their life savings.

3. **Drop in US GNP**

From 1929 to 1933, the U.S. Gross National Product (which is a measurement of how many goods and services are produced in a year) dropped by 33%.

4. **Federal welfare or social programs**

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At the start of the Great Depression, there was no federal welfare or social programs in place. Out of the Great Depression and FDR's New Deal, these programs were created: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); Federal Housing Administration (FHA); Public Works Administration (PWA); Social Security Act (SSA).

5. **Increased Taxes**

One of the effects of the Great Depression is that the tax rate changed significantly for the wealthiest Americans. In 1927, the top tax rate was reduced to 25%, which is a large part of what caused the Great Depression. In 1932, in an effort to pull out of the Great Depression, the rate was raised to 63%. In 1936, it was bumped again, to 79%. In 1945, it reached an incredible 91% and hovered at 88% or greater until 1963 when it was reduced to 70%. In comparison, today's top tax rate is 35%.

•The FDIC was created to insure that people's money would be safe and protected against bank failures.

6. **Changes in Stock Market**

Changes were made to the stock market to prevent rampant speculation and further crashes, the most notable of which was that people could no longer buy stocks on margin

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Great Depression Facts

- ✓ At its highest point during the Great Depression, unemployment reached 25% (in 1933).
- ✓ The Great Depression began in 1929 and ended in 1941 when America prepared to enter World War II.
- ✓ Social Security, a program that continues to this day, was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the midst of the Great Depression.
- ✓ The –Roaring Twenties‖ weren‘t roaring for everyone. By 1929, 1% of Americans controlled 40% of the wealth in this country.
- ✓ The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was formed in 1934 to insure deposits in banks and restore customers‘ faith in the American banking system.
- ✓ The Dust Bowl years spanned 1930-1936, when a million acres of farmland across the Plains became worthless due to severe drought and over farming.
- ✓ After the stock market crash in 1929, it took 27 years to reach pre-crash levels.
- ✓ In 1939, the unemployment rate in America had dropped from a high of 25% to 15%, largely due to the New Deal programs introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- ✓ Tuesday, October 29, 1929 is known as Black Tuesday because of the plunge the stock market took, and it largely symbolizes the start of the Great Depression, though the economy had been in decline for at least six months prior to that date.
- ✓ By 1933, more than 11,000 of the nation‘s 25,000 American banks had shuttered victims of the Great Depression.
- ✓ In March 2012, it was reported that 4 out of 15 of the major U.S. banks (including Citigroup) wouldn‘t survive another severe recession, much less a depression.

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Questions on Franklin D. Roosevelt

- Evaluate the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. **(CSS 2002)**
- **Note:** President F D Roosevelt. **(CSS 2004)**, **(CSS 2006)**
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 said –This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and prosper‖. Explain in light of the FDR presidency and the New Deal. **(CSS 2007)**

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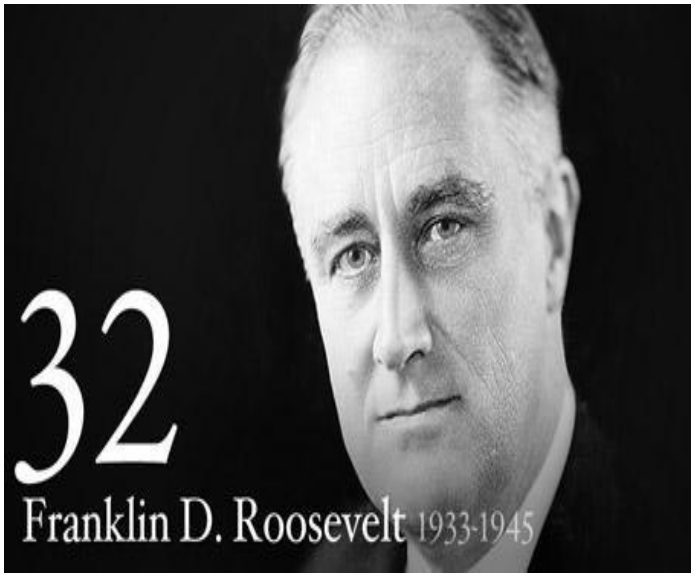
Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1932-1945)



Assuming the Presidency at the depth of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt helped the American people regain faith in themselves. He brought hope as he promised prompt, vigorous action, and asserted in his Inaugural Address,

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Roosevelt was born in 1882 at Hyde Park, New York. He attended Harvard University and Columbia Law School.

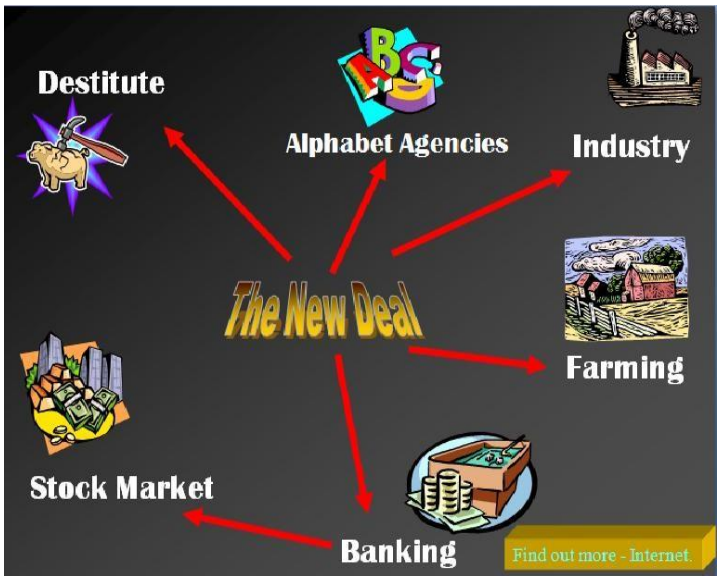
Following the example of his fifth cousin, President Theodore Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired, Franklin D. Roosevelt entered public service through politics, but as a Democrat. He won election to the New York Senate in 1910. President Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1920.

He was the only American President to be elected four times. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times, in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944. He assumed the Presidency on March 4, 1933 and died in office on April 12, 1945, serving for a term of 12 years and 1 month.

By March there were 13,000,000 unemployed, and almost every bank was closed. In his first "hundred days," he proposed, and Congress enacted, a sweeping program to bring recovery to business and agriculture, relief to the unemployed and to those in danger of losing farms and homes, and reform, especially through the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Personal Qualities

- ✓ He was a practical politician who practiced the art of the possible.
- ✓ He was a charismatic person who exhibited a warmth and understanding of people.
- ✓ He knew how to handle press by focusing attention on Washington.
- ✓ He provided dynamic leadership in a time of crisis.
- ✓ He was willing to experiment



The New Deal

By 1935 the Nation had achieved some measure of recovery, but businessmen and bankers were turning more and more against Roosevelt's New Deal program. They feared his experiments, were appalled because he had taken the Nation off the gold standard and allowed deficits in the budget, and disliked the concessions to labor. Roosevelt responded with a new program of reform:

i. Social Security
ii. Heavier taxes on the wealthy
iii. New controls over banks and public utilities
iv. Work relief program for the unemployed.

Purposes of the New Deal

i. ***Relief***: to provide jobs for the unemployed and to protect farmers from foreclosure
ii. ***Recovery***: to get the economy back into high gear
iii. ***Reform***: To regulate banks, to abolish child labor, and to conserve farm lands

First New Deal (1933-1934)

- Emphasis: reform
- Political Position: conservative
- Primary aim: economic recovery
- Philosophy: economic nationalism and economic scarcity
- Objectives: higher prices for agriculture and business

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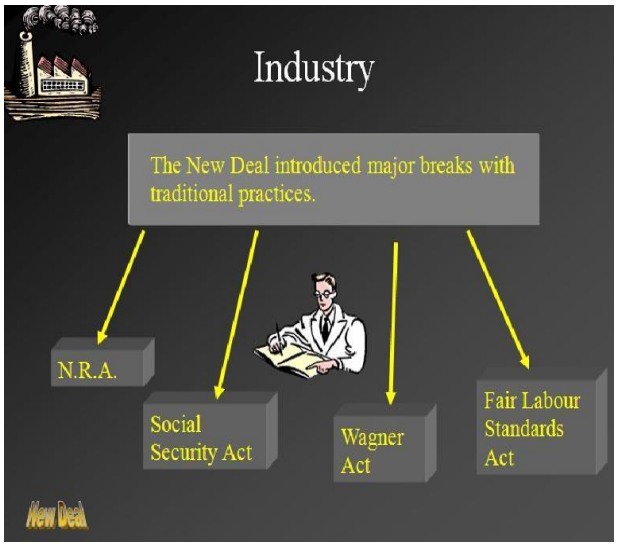
- Beneficiaries: big business and agricultural business

Second New Deal (1934-1941)

- Emphasis: reform
- Political Position: liberal
- Primary aim: permanent reform
- Philosophy: international economic cooperation and economic abundance
- Objectives: increased purchasing power and social security for public
- Beneficiaries: small farmers and labor



Serial	New Deal Initiative:	Description:	Outcome:
1	**Emergency Banking Act/Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**	Right after taking office as President, FDR shut down all of the banks in the nation and Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act which gave the government the opportunity to inspect the health of all banks. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was formed by Congress to insure deposits up to $5000.	These measures reestablished American faith in banks. Americans were no longer scared that they would lose all of their savings in a bank failure. Government inspectors found that most banks were healthy, and two-thirds were allowed to open soon after. After reopening, deposits had exceeded withdrawals.
2	**Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**	This agency sent funds to depleting local relief agencies. Within two hours, $5 million were given out. Mr. Hopkins believed that men should be put to work and not be given charity. His program also funded public work programs.	Revitalized many deteriorating relief programs.
3	**Civil Works Administration (CWA)**	This public work program gave the unemployed jobs building or repairing roads, parks, airports, etc.	The CWA provided a psychological and physical boost to its 4

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			million workers.
4	**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**	This environmental program put 2.5 million unmarried men to work maintaining and restoring forests, beaches, and parks. Workers earned only $1 a day but received free board and job training. From 1934 to 1937, this program funded similar programs for 8,500 women.	The CCC taught the men and women of America how to live independently, thus, increasing their self esteem.
5	**Indian Reorganization Act of 1934**	This act ended the sale of tribal lands and restored ownership of unallocated lands to Native American groups.	The outcome was obviously positive for the Native Americans.
	National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of June 1933	The decline in the industrial prices in 1930s caused business failures and unemployment. The NIRA was formed in order to boost the declining prices, helping businesses and workers. The NIRA also allowed trade associations in many industries to write codes regulating wages, working conditions, production, and prices. It also set a minimum wage.	The codes stopped the tailspin of prices for a short time, but soon, when higher wages went into effect, prices rose too. Thus, consumers stopped buying. The continuous cycle of overproduction and under consumption put businesses back into a slump. Some businesses felt that the codes were too complicated and the NRA was too rigid. Declared unconstitutional later on.
6	**Public Works Association (PWA)**	The PWA launched projects such as the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River.	One of the best parts of the NIRA.
7	**Federal Securities Act of May 1933/ Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**	This act required full disclosure of information on stocks being sold. The SEC regulated the stock market. Congress also gave the Federal Reserve Board the power to regulate the purchase of stock on margin.	Critical for long-term success for businesses.
8	**Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) /**	In order to help people keep their houses, the HOLC refinanced mortgages of middle-income home	Farmers killed off certain animals and crops as they were

9	**Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA)**	owners. The AAA tried to raise farm prices. It used proceeds from a new tax to pay farmers not to raise specific crops and animals. Lower production would, in turn, increase prices.	told to by the AAA. Many could not believe that the federal government was condoning such an action when many Americans were starving. Declared unconstitutional later on.
10	**Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (May 1993)**	The TVA helped farmers and created jobs in one of America s least modernized areas.	Reactivating a hydroelectric power plant provided cheap electric power, flood control, and recreational opportunities to the entire Tennessee River valley.
11	**Works Progress Administration (WPA) 1935-1943**	This agency provided work for 8 million Americans. The WPA constructed or repaired schools, hospitals, airfields, etc.	Decreased unemployment.
12	**Farm Security Administration (FSA)**	The FSA loaned more than $1 billion to farmers and set up camps for migrant workers.	
13	**National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)**	It legalized practices allowed only unevenly in the past, such as closed shops in which only union members can work and collective bargain. The act also set up the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to enforce its provisions	
14	**Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938**	This banned child labor and set a minimum wage.	This law was a long awaited triumph for the progressive-era social reformers.
15	**Social Security Act**	This act established a system that provided old-age pensions for workers, survivor‘s benefits for victims of industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, and aid for dependent mothers and children, the blind and physically disabled.	Although the original SSA did not cover farm and domestic workers, it did help millions of Americans feel more secure.

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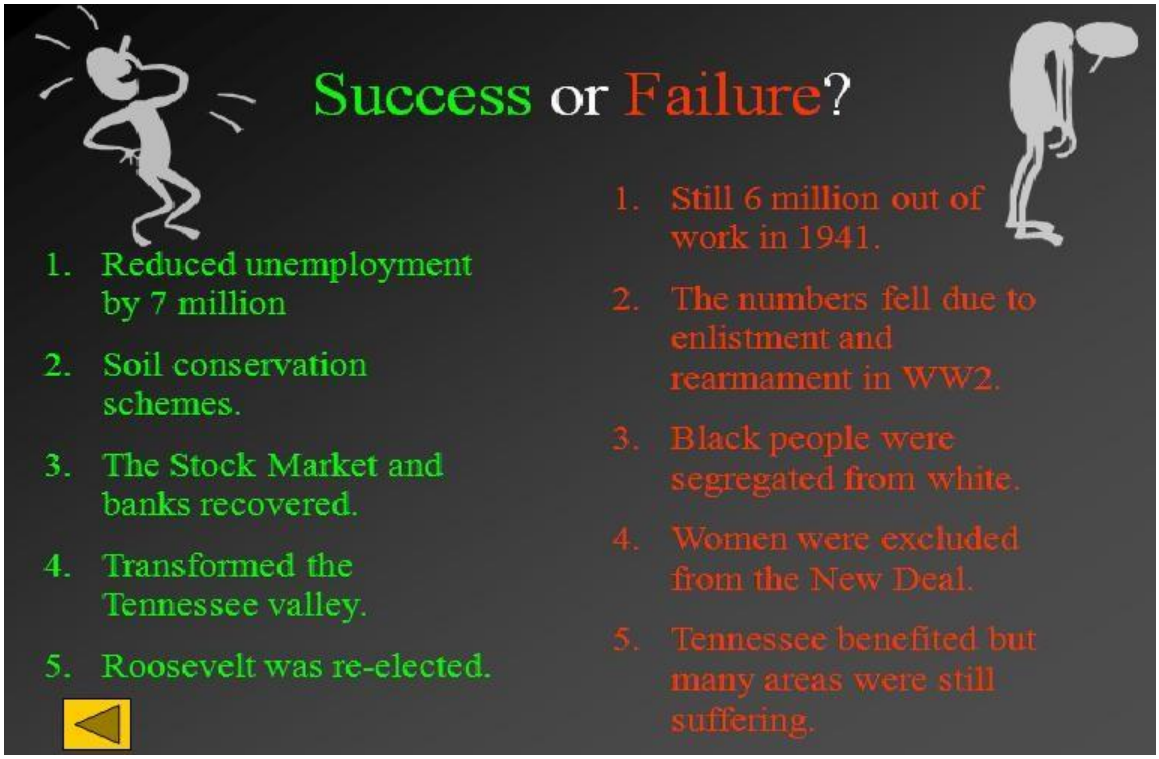
Criticisms of Conservative Opponents

- Conservative opponents said the New Deal went too far:
- It was socialism (killed individualism)
- It added to the national debt ($35 billion)
- It wasted money on relief and encouraged idleness
- It violated the constitution & states rights
- It increased the power of the


Success or Failure?
1. Reduced unemployment by 7 million
2. Soil conservation schemes.
3. The Stock Market and banks recovered.
4. Transformed the Tennessee valley.
5. Roosevelt was re-elected.
1. Still 6 million out of work in 1941.
2. The numbers fell due to enlistment and rearmament in WW2.
3. Black people were segregated from white.
4. Women were excluded from the New Deal.
5. Tennessee benefited but many areas were still suffering.

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Government Expenditures

The total cost of the current bailout. It has cost more than all of these government expenditures combined. Figures in parentheses have been adjusted for inflation:

- ✓ **Marshall Plan**: Cost: $12.7 billion ($115.3 billion)
- ✓ **Louisiana Purchase**: Cost: $15 million ($217 billion)
- ✓ **Race to the Moon**: Cost: $36.4 billion ($237 billion)
- ✓ **S&L Crisis**: Cost: $153 billion ($256 billion)
- ✓ **Korean War**: Cost: $54 billion ($454 billion)
- ✓ **The New Deal**: Cost: $32 billion est. ($500 billion EST.)
- ✓ **Invasion of Iraq**: Cost: $551billion ($597 billion)
- ✓ **Vietnam War**: Cost: $111 billion ($698 billion)
- ✓ **NASA**: Cost: $416.7 billion ($851.2 billion)

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America and World War II

For the second time in the 20th century, the United States became involved in a devastating world conflict.

The mobilization effort of the government in World War II eclipsed even that of World War I. With major operations in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters, American industries literally fueled two wars simultaneously. The social and economic consequences were profound. The Great Migration of African Americans from the rural South to the industrial North was accelerated. New opportunities opened for women. Americans finally enjoyed a standard of living higher than the pre-Depression years.

But the war effort also had a darker side. Civil liberties were compromised, particularly for the 110,000 Japanese Americans who were forcibly uprooted from their West Coast homes to be sent to remote relocation camps.

In both Europe and Asia, the Axis powers had established a firm foothold prior to American entry into the conflict. Slowly, but surely the Allies closed the ring on Nazi Germany after turning points at El Alamein and Stalingrad. Once Italy quit the Axis and the Allies landed successfully at Normandy, it was only a matter of time before the Nazi machine was smashed. Similar failures marked the early war in the Pacific, as the Japanese captured the Philippines. But once Japanese offensive capabilities were damaged at Midway, the United States "Island Hopped" its way to the Japanese mainland.

An atomic blast produces a distinctive "mushroom cloud." Developed by a top-secret U.S. government program dubbed the "Manhattan Project," the atomic bomb proved to be the weapon that ended World War II.

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New technologies emerged during the war as well. RADAR helped the British locate incoming German planes, and SONAR made SUBMARINE detection much more feasible. German v-1 and v-2 rockets ushered in a new age of long-range warfare. But no weapon compared in destructive capacity to the atomic bomb, developed after a massive, secret research project spearheaded by the United States government.

World War II was fought over differences left unresolved after World War I.

Causalities

Over 400,000 Americans perished in the four years of involvement, an American death rate second only to the Civil War. Twelve million victims perished from Nazi atrocities in the holocaust. The deaths of twenty million Russians created a defensive Soviet mindset that spilled into the postwar era. After all the blood and sacrifice, the Axis powers were defeated, but the Grand Alliance that emerged victorious did not last long. Soon the world was involved in a 45-year struggle that claimed millions of additional lives — the Cold War.

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John F Kennedy (1961-1963)

John F. Kennedy was born into a rich, politically connected Boston family of Irish-Catholics. He and his eight siblings enjoyed a privileged childhood of elite private schools, sailboats, servants, and summer homes. During his childhood and youth, "Jack" Kennedy suffered frequent serious illnesses. Nevertheless, he strove to make his own way, writing a best-selling book while still in college. After a short stint as a journalist, Kennedy entered politics, serving in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 and the U.S. Senate from 1953 to 1961.

Kennedy was the youngest person elected U.S. President and the first Roman Catholic to serve in that office. For many observers, his presidency came to represent the ascendance of youthful idealism in the aftermath of World War II. The promise of this energetic leader was not to be fulfilled, as he was assassinated near the end of his third year in office. For many Americans, the public murder of President Kennedy remains one of the most traumatic events in memory—countless Americans can remember exactly where they were when they heard that President Kennedy had been shot. His shocking death stood at the forefront of a period of political and social instability in the country and the world.

Foreign Policy

1. **The Bay of Pigs Invasion**

The most high-profile and obvious failure was the Bay of Pigs Invasion. In this incident, the US clearly failed to bring off the invasion of Cuba. This made JFK look weak because he allowed the invasion but failed to support it enough to make it work.

2. **JFK's policy towards Vietnam**

Although no one knew at that time that another failure was JFK's policy towards Vietnam. It was during this time that the US got more deeply involved in that conflict.

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3. **Cuban Missile Crisis**

The major success was the Cuban Missile Crisis. This incident made JFK look much more effectual than he had the year before in the Bay of Pigs incident. Here, JFK's leadership prevented nuclear war and also made the USSR back down. This was the major foreign policy success of JFK's time in office.

Domestic Affairs

Kennedy called his domestic program the "New Frontier". It ambitiously promised federal funding for education, medical care for the elderly, economic aid to rural regions, and government intervention to halt the recession. Kennedy also promised an end to racial discrimination.

1. **Revision of Taxes**

In his 1963, he proposed substantial tax reform and a reduction in income tax rates; he proposed a reduction in the corporate tax rates from 52 to 47%. Kennedy added that the top rate should be set at 70 percent if certain deductions were not eliminated for high income earners.

2. **Civil Rights**

African-Americans were striving to reverse centuries of social and economic hardship, and activism against legalized racism was growing. He concentrated more on enforcing existing civil rights laws than on passing new ones

3. **Trade Expansion Act**

The presidency of John F Kennedy was the peak time of the cold war between Russia and America. The American relations with European countries were also under tension due to the cold war. He passed a Trade Expansion Act 1962 which made sure that America can even have trade agreements even with the communist countries.

4. **Controlling Unemployment**

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Kennedy passed a program worth $435 millions to solve the ever growing problem of unemployment. The workers in poor health conditions were retained to new jobs with better working environment. He passed a Society Security Act which intended to bring the provision of insurance for unemployed by enlarging payments

5. **Space program**

"We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard."

The Apollo program was conceived early in 1960, during the Eisenhower administration. While NASA went ahead with planning for Apollo, funding for the program was far from certain given Eisenhower's opposition to manned spaceflight. Kennedy's advisors speculated that a moon flight would be prohibitively expensive, but he postponed the decision out of deference to his vice president.

Assassination

President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, at 12:30 pm Central Standard Time on November 22, 1963, while on a political trip to Texas. He was shot once in the upper back and killed with a final shot to the head. He was taken to Parkland Hospital for emergency medical treatment, but pronounced dead at 1:00 pm. Only 46, President Kennedy died younger than any U.S. president to date.

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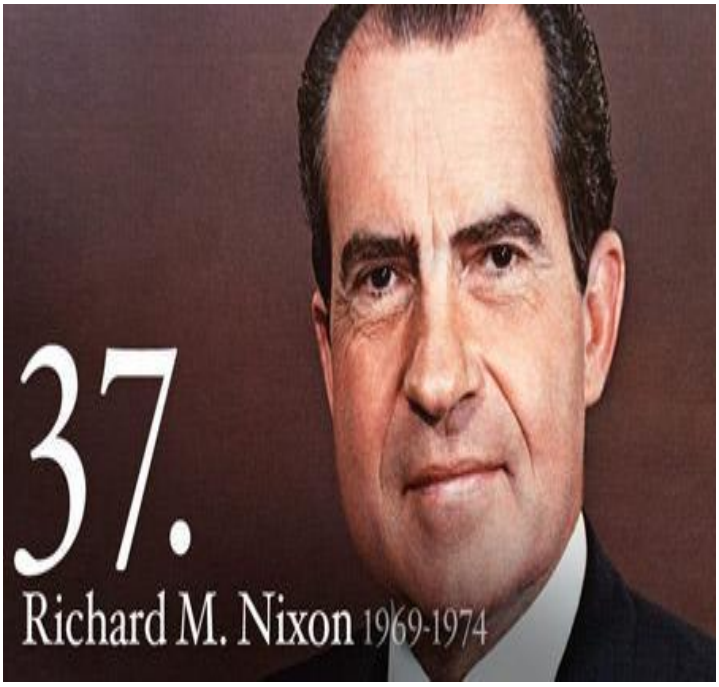
Questions Richard Nixon

- Critically evaluate Richard Nixon's accomplishments and failures during his presidency. **(CSS 2012)**

Richard Nixon (1969-1974)

Born on January 9, l913 in Yorba Linda, California into a modest Quaker family, he spent his youth working hard and studying. A brilliant scholar, Dick Nixon graduated second in his class from Whittier College (1934), then third in his class from Duke University Law School (1937). Nixon practiced law in his hometown in Whittier, California from 1937 to 1942.



Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States (1969-74) became President in 1969 after defeating Lyndon Johnson's Vice-President, Hubert Humphrey, in one of the closest elections in US history. Nixon won that election by only one percent of the popular vote. Nixon was the second youngest Vice President and the first Californian to serve in the White House. He was also the first Vice President to be elected President, but not to succeed the President under whom he had served. He was also the first President to resign the presidency. Richard Nixon was a controversial President, nicknamed "Tricky Dick" and demonized by some, while admired by others for his accomplishments.

Nixon Domestic Policy

1. **Nixon and Economic Policies**

The American economy was shaking by time Nixon took the presidency due the Vietnam War. Nixon Passed Economic Stabilization Act in 1970 which reduced unemployment in America and brought prosperity back.

2. **Civil Rights**

In addition to reconcile public schools, Nixon implemented the Philadelphia Plan in 1970 the first significant federal affirmative action program. He also endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment after it passed both houses of Congress in 1972 and went to the states for ratification. Nixon had campaigned as an ERA supporter in 1968.

Nixon also Passed Equal Employment Opportunity Act and Comprehensive Child Development Act 1970 (universal child care bill) which helped in eradication of child labor from American society.

3. **New Federalism**

New Federalism is a political ideology that feels certain powers should be transferred from the Federal Government back to the State Government. It would restore some of the autonomy and power the states had before FDR's New Deal and the Civil Rights Acts of the 1960's.

4. **Space Program**

After a nearly decade-long national effort, the United States won the race to land astronauts on the moon on ***July 20, 1969, with the flight of Apollo 11*** landed on the moon and

- ✓ **Neil Armstrong**
- ✓ **Edwin Eldrin**
- ✓ **And Michal Collin**

became the first to land on the moon. These historic scenes were telecasted live worldwide.

Nixon Foreign Policy

1. **Peacemaker**

Nixon's goal is to be a great peacemaker works closely with Henry Kissinger Nixon initiates secret talks with North Vietnamese plans to withdraw American troops and replace them with South Vietnamese in 1969 states that the Cold War should be a thing of the past Russian summit communication with Communist China first American troops withdraw from Vietnam arms control talks begin

2. **Vietnam War**

Vietnam War Started in 1969 at was at its peak when Nixon was in office. He adopted a process of gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam to save American life and expenses. The President withdrew 70,000 US troops from Vietnam in 1972.

3. **Relation with China**

Since China was a communist country and there was no concept of US relation with any communist country before his presidency. Nixon was the 1st President to announce a surprising visit to china which developed cordial relationship between the two countries.

4. **Relation with USSR**

Nixon used the improving international environment to address the topic of nuclear peace. Following the announcement of his visit to China, the Nixon administration concluded negotiations for the president to visit the Soviet Union. The president and first lady arrived in Moscow on May 22, 1972 and met with Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Communist Party and other leading Soviet officials.

Nixon engaged in intense negotiations with Brezhnev. Out of the summit came agreements for increased trade and two landmark arms control treaties:

a) SALT I:

The first comprehensive limitation pact signed by the two superpowers, and the

b) Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty:

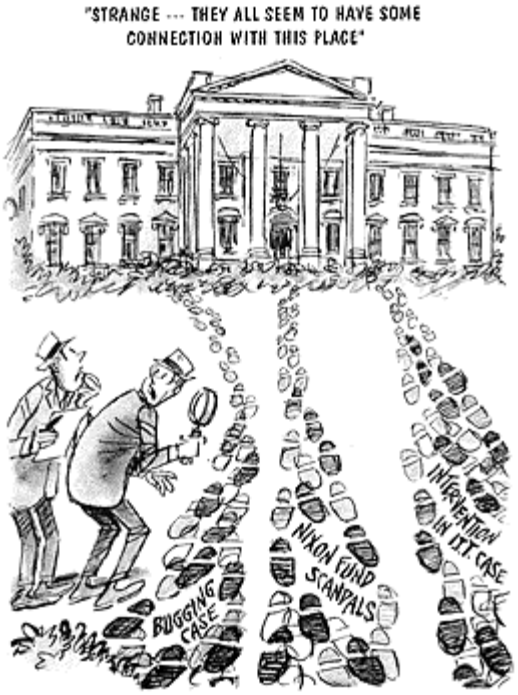
This treaty banned the development of systems designed to intercept incoming missiles. Nixon and Brezhnev proclaimed a new era of "peaceful coexistence.

Having made considerable progress over the previous two years in US-Soviet relations, Nixon embarked on a second trip to the Soviet Union in 1974. He arrived in Moscow on June 27 to a welcome ceremony, cheering crowds, and a state dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace that evening. Nixon and Brezhnev met in Yalta, where they discussed a proposed mutual defense pact, **Détente** (a term usually associated with the relations between America, Russia and China).

5. Yum Kippur War and Support to Israel

When an Arab coalition led by Egypt and Syria attacked in October 1973, beginning the Yom Kippur War, Israel suffered initial losses. The US took no action for several days, until Nixon ordered an airlift to Israel, taking personal responsibility for any response by Arab nations. Nixon cut through inter-departmental squabbles and bureaucracy to initiate an airlift of American arms. By the time the US and Soviet Union negotiated a truce, Israel had penetrated deep into enemy territory. The war resulted in the 1973 oil crisis, in which Arab nations refused to sell crude oil to the US in retaliation for its support of Israel. The embargo caused gasoline shortages and rationing in the United States in late 1973, and was eventually ended by the oil-producing nations as peace took hold. Kissinger played a major role in the settlement, and was also able to reestablish US relations with Egypt for the first time since 1967.

Nixon Watergate Scandal


"STRANGE --- THEY ALL SEEM TO HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH THIS PLACE"
BUGGING CASE
NIXON FUND SCANDALS
INTERVENTION IN ITT CASE

The Watergate Scandal refers to a series of events that occurred between 1972 and 1974. The scandal got its name from the burglary at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate Hotel Complex in Washington, D.C.

Evidence found on one of the burglars implied a possible link to the White House and prompted an investigation. Over the next two years, the unlawful acts were committed on behalf of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CRP), which was later referred to as CREEP. The reputations of many politicians were tarnished by the scandal, which ultimately resulted in the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP)

In June 1972, five men were arrested while breaking into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C. After it was revealed that one of the men arrested was **James McCord**, the security coordinator for the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP), the White House denied any culpability for the break-in.

Nixon 2nd victory as President

Nixon went on to win a landslide victory for a second term over Democratic candidate Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, but the Watergate scandal would not go away.

Administration‟s involvement in the burglar

The investigative reporting by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein in the *Washington Post* prompted the Senate in February 1973 to open hearings on the administration's involvement in the burglary. Televised Watergate hearings began in May 1973, and the American people were shocked as the widening scandal unfolded with testimony about the Nixon administration's enemies list, misuse of government agencies, and trading for political favors.

Saturday Night Massacre:

When the Senate committee learned about the taping system in the Oval Office in July 1973, it demanded that the tapes be turned over. Nixon claimed executive privilege and refused to give them up. In October 1973, he ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who was investigating the matter for the Justice Department. Richardson refused and resigned, as did the deputy attorney general. When Nixon ordered Solicitor General Robert Bork to fire Cox, Bork complied, and Leon Jowarski replaced Cox. The resignations and dismissal became known as the Saturday Night Massacre.

Charges on President and Judicial Committee

As the Watergate scandal continued, Vice President Agnew resigned and pleaded no contest to charges of income tax evasion and bribery in a case stemming from his term as governor of Maryland. Nixon named Congressman Gerald Ford as the new vice president, and Congress confirmed the appointment. After a year of legal wrangling, the Supreme Court ordered the president to turn over the Oval Office tapes to the House Judiciary Committee, which was considering impeachment, in July 1974. The committee approved three articles of impeachment covering obstruction of justice and abuse of power, and it was clear that the full House of Representatives would vote for impeachment.

Nixon Resignation

Nixon resigned from office on August 9, 1974, and Gerald Ford became president.

Questions on Slavery

- Critically examine the significance of the issue of Slavery in American history. **(CSS 2001)**
- One of the bitterest fruits of westward expansion was the intensification of the slavery controversy. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with specific incidents. **(CSS 2002)**
- **Note:** Issue of Slavery in America. **(CSS 2004) (CSS 2006)**
- Compare and contrast the views of each of the following towards the institution of slavery in the United States. Charles Summer, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln. **(CSS 2005)**
- Write a comprehensive note on the civil rights movement with a particular mention to the American women and the blacks? **(CSS 2012)**

Slavery in America

Follow the timeline to learn more about the history of slavery in the United States, including the arrival of the first African slaves to America, the federal banishment of slave importation, and the abolishment of slavery in the United States.

1619 The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.

1787 Slavery is made illegal in the Northwest Territory. The U.S Constitution states that Congress may not ban the slave trade until 1808.

1793 Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin greatly increases the demand for slave labor.

1793 A federal fugitive slave law is enacted, providing for the return slaves who had escaped and crossed state lines.

1808 Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa.

1820 The Missouri Compromise bans slavery north of the southern boundary of Missouri.

1831 William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing the *Liberator*, a weekly paper that advocates the complete abolition of slavery. He becomes one of the most famous figures in the abolitionist movement.

1849 Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery and becomes one of the most effective and celebrated leaders of the Underground Railroad.

1850 The continuing debate whether territory gained in the Mexican War should be open to slavery is decided in the Compromise of 1850:
California is admitted as a Free State, Utah and New Mexico territories are left to be decided by popular sovereignty, and the slave trade in Washington, DC is prohibited.

It also establishes a much stricter fugitive slave law than the original, passed in 1793.

1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published. It becomes one of the most influential works to stir anti-slavery sentiments.

1854 Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act, establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The legislation repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and renews tensions between anti- and proslavery factions.

1857 The Dred Scott case holds that Congress does not have the right to ban slavery in states and, furthermore, that slaves are not citizens.

1861 The Confederacy is founded when the deep South secedes, and the Civil War begins.

1863 President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the Confederate state "are, and henceforward shall be free."

1865 The Civil War ends. Lincoln is assassinated. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery throughout the United States. On June 19 slavery in the United States effectively ended when 250,000 slaves in Texas finally received the news that the Civil War had ended two months earlier.

Role of Malcolm X

Role of King Martin Luther

Ku-Klux-Klan Movement

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Questions in Past papers War against Terror

- Discuss, _War against Terror‘ as an instrument of US foreign policy. **(CSS 2002)**
- **Note:** US War on terrorism **(CSS 2003) (CSS 2007)**

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WAR AGAINST TERROR

The War on Terror Statistics

In April 2008, five years after President Bush declared the War in Iraq over. .
Monthly cost of the war in Iraq: $12 billion
Number of American troops in Iraq: 155,000
Number of American troops killed in Iraq: 3990
Estimated Number of Iraqi civilians killed since the war began: 82,000-89,000

President George W. Bush‘s approval rating in November 2001: 90%
President George W. Bush‘s approval rating in January 2009: 22%

Questions on Various topic/Short Notes

MISCELLANEOUS

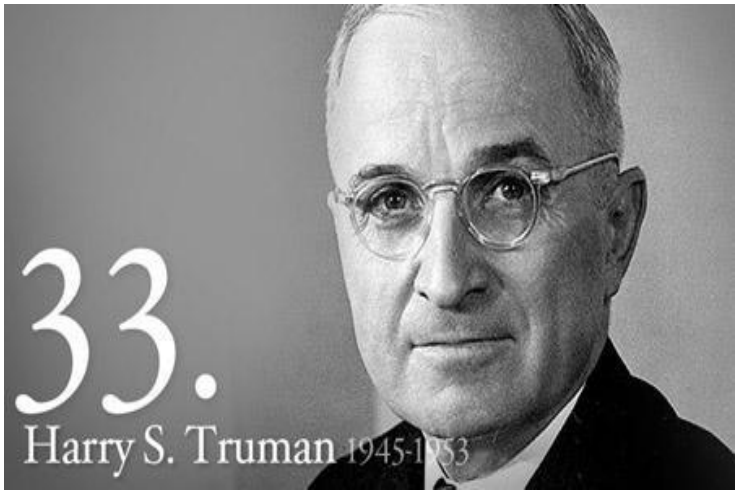
- **Note:** The Jazz Age. **(CSS 2003)**
- **Note:** McCarthyism **(CSS 2003)**
- **Note:** Watergate Scandal. **(CSS 2004)**, **(CSS 2009)**
- **Note:** Compromise of 1850 **(CSS 2005)**
- **Note:** Jay‘s Treaty **(CSS 2005)**
- **Note:** NATO **(CSS 2005)**
- **Note:** The Declaration of Independence**(CSS 2007)**
- **Note:** Navigation Act of 1660**(CSS 2007)**
- **Note:** Dollar Diplomacy **(CSS 2000)**
- **Note:** U - 2 Incident **(CSS 2000)**
- **Note:** Waterloo Scandal **(CSS 2001)**
- **Note:** Missouri Compromise 1820 **(CSS 2002)**
- **Note:** New World Order **(CSS 2002)**
- **Note:** POPULSM of the 1890s. **(CSS 2003)**
- **Note:** The Scandals and controversies involving President William Jefferson Bill Clinton **(CSS 2009)**
- Describe Pan-Americanism with special reference to Latin American Republics. **(CSS 2000)**
- Impact of the tragic terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 on World Trade Centre. **(CSS 2001)**

- Since the Declaration of Independence Westward expansion is a story of annexations cessions and purchases. Elaborate. **(CSS 2002)**
- Americans are called _a Nation of Nations‘ very briefly describe the different waves of immigrants that came to the US. Has America been a _melting pot‘ or a _mixing bowl‘? **(CSS 2003)**
- Between 1877 and 1900 the American Society was transformed from being agrarian and rural to being industrial and urban. What factors and forces helped to bring about this change? **(CSS 2003)**
- After World War-II the dominant focus of the U.S. policy had been anti-Communism on global scale. Discuss. **(CSS 2004)**
- What do you understand by _Manifest Destiny‘? What fruits it bore in the shape of expansion of United States? **(CSS 2005)**
- Discuss briefly the USA relations with Pakistan from the earliest time. **(CSS 2006)**
- What were the factors that ushered in the democratic era and the rise of the common man with the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1928? **(CSS 2007)**

- Write a comprehensive note on the Black Civil Rights Movement in America for equal civil rights and the role played in it by different individuals and organizations. **(CSS 2009)**

Short Notes

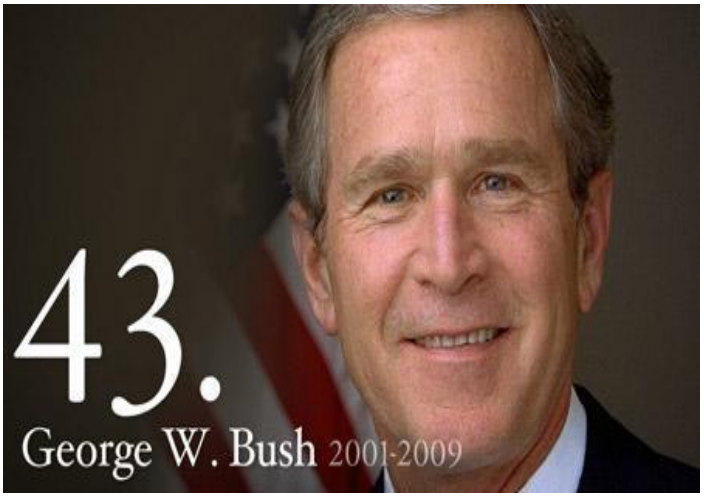
Truman Doctrine



12th of March 1947, Harry S. Truman gave a speech to the congress which eventually became the Truman doctrine. The main point of his speech was a military assistance and economic aid to Greece to fight communism. Truman asked for **S400, 000,000 aid** to fight against communism and announced that he would send American military and economic support to the countries whose political stability was threatened by communism.

His Secretary of Commerce, Henry Wallace disagreed with Truman and emphasis on improving the relations with USSR. He considered the Truman policy an –Aggressive Foreign Policy‖. As a result Wallace was sacked from his services.

Bush Doctrine



The Phrase Bush Doctrine was 1st used by Charles Krauthammer in June 2001. This phrase initially described the policy of invasion of Afghanistan. President Bush articulates his discrete concept of the Bush Doctrine. According to the President, his doctrine consisted of four "prongs," three of them practical, and one idealistic. They are the following: (In his words)

1. Make no distinction between terrorists and the nations that harbor them and hold both to account.
2. Take the fight to the enemy overseas before they can attack us again here at home.
3. Confront threats before they fully materialize.
4. Advance liberty and hope as an alternative to the enemy's ideology of repression and fear.

Main Characteristics

- ✓ A doctrine of unrivaled military supremacy
- ✓ A doctrine of preemptive or preventive war
- ✓ Willingness to act unilaterally if multilateral cooperation cannot be achieved

Criticism

The Doctrine however has met significant criticism. The Bush Doctrine was polarizing both domestically and internationally. In 2008, polls showed there was more anti-Americanism than before the Bush administration formed the Bush Doctrine; this increase was probably, at least partially, a result of implementing the Bush doctrine and conservative foreign policy.

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Dulles Doctrine

The Dulles' plan or the Dulles Doctrine is the central document of a conspiracy theory, according to which the CIA chief Allen Dulles had developed a plan for United States to destroy the Soviet Union during the Cold war by secretly corrupting the cultural heritage and moral values of the Soviet nation. The plan was first published in Russia shortly after the dissolution of the USSR and was often quoted by prominent Russian politicians, journalists and writers.

The original program outlined by the US National Security Council in 1948 established the basic policy towards the Soviet Union. However, this text neither has anything to do with the CIA or Allen Dulles, nor do its contents bear any textual similarity with the document presented by the supporters of the conspiracy theory.

Marshall Plan

Marshall Plan was basically financial assistance for the European countries, who were struggling to rebuild their devastated infrastructures since the World War II. The more the peoples were facing the hardships due to the war the more they were turning toward communism especially in France and Italy.

The United States realizing the economics crisis of European states, built up a situation that would not only undercut Communist influence but would also provide markets for American goods.

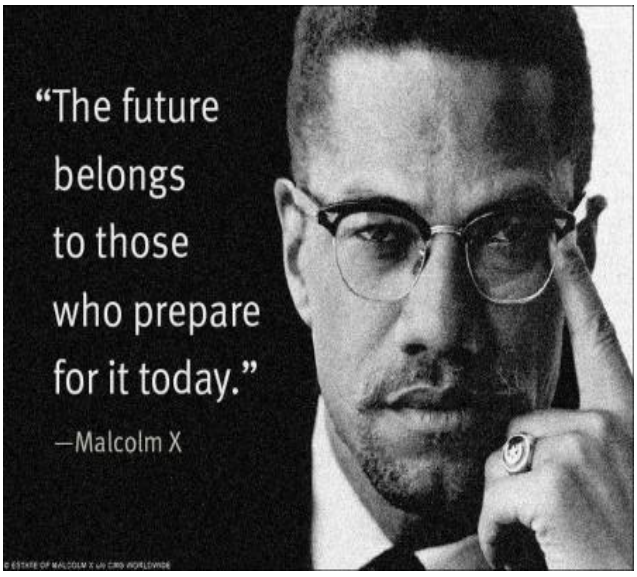
American Aid/ Financial Assistance:

Consequently, **Secretary of State George C. Marshall** announced a massive commitment of financial assistance to Europe in June 1947. Between 1948 and 1951, more than *$13 billion was funneled to 16 countries* through the Marshall Plan**,** contributing significantly to the reconstruction of Western Europe. The United States was also ready to provide help to the USSR and Eastern Europe, but the Soviet Union flatly refused to participate in the aid program.

Significance of Marshall Plan

- ✓ Reconstruction of Western Europe
- ✓ Restrained spread of communism in Europe.
- ✓ Europe continued to follow capitalist form of economy.

Malcolm X



Malcolm X was an Afro-American minister and human rights activist and one of the most influential personalities of American history. His Islamic name was Al-Hajj Malik Al-Shahbaz. He was a courageous advocate of the rights of black in America. The detractors accused him of preaching black-supremacy and racism in the country. He has been called as one of the greatest and most influential African American in history.

His father was killed of the hands of whites and his mother was sent to a mental hospital when he was 13 years. At the age of 20 he went to the prison for the first time. In prison he became a member of Nation of Islam and quickly became the leader of that organization. After traveling in Africa and Middle East he returned to America and fought for the rights of blacks and founded an ‒Organization of Afro-American Unity‖. In Feb 1965 he was assassinated by the 3 members of that group.

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Jazz Age

A movement of 1920‘s that took place after the World War I. Afro-American music and dance emerged as the mainstream programs on radio. The peoples by that time were so depressed due to the war that they started liking those programs. Birth of jazz brought an entirely new cultural movement in America, France and England.

Main Points

- ✓ Lewis Armstrong was the most famous artist
- ✓ New York and Chicago became the epicenter.
- ✓ More often on radio than any other programs.
- ✓ Competition with classical music.
- ✓ ―Charleston‖ African dance became popular
- ✓ ―Potter Palm‖ was the most popular radio program.

U-2 Crisis

The relation between America and Russia were increasingly getting tense following the world war. Russia denied to the ―Open Skies Proposal of America‖ in 1955 which deteriorated the relations even further.

USA instituted high altitude flights over Russia to keep check and balance on their activities because of mistrust between the two. U-2 was a spying plan, which after a numerous successful flights was shot down by the Russian army 1st may 1960. The pilot of the plane **Francis Gary** was brought down to Sverdlovsk and this incidence had a lasting negative impact on the relation of two countries.

Safe Landing of plane

There re various theories that are given for the landing of plane on Russian soil, but still it is a mystery to be solved. However some famous theories of U-2 Landing are given as below

a) Gary was flying his plane below the high flying altitude and was hit by anti-aircraft fire.
b) Gary himself landed the plane in USSR.
c) There was a bomb on the board of plane.

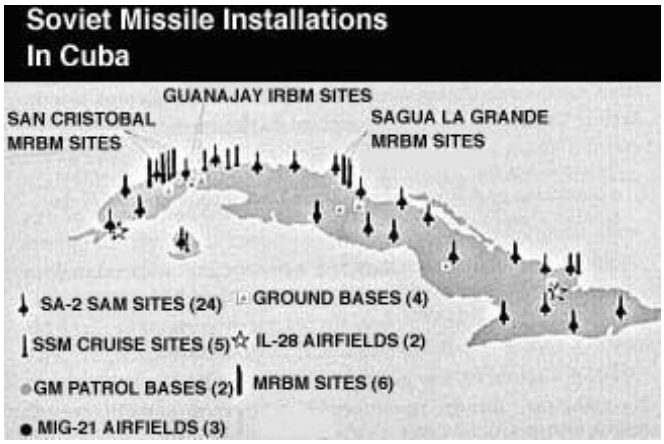
Consequences

It can be said that this was the biggest and one of the most important incident that prolonged the cold war era. The Paris Summit between Russia and America collapsed because Russia demand apology and the president by that time Eisenhower was unwilling to give any apology. Gary was convicted of crime and was sentenced 3 years of jail and 7 years of hard labor. This incident lead to the Cuban Missile Crisis and the US-USSR relation reached an all time low.

Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world ever came to nuclear war. The United States armed forces were at their highest state of readiness ever and Soviet field commanders in Cuba were prepared to use battlefield nuclear weapons to defend the island if it was invaded. Luckily, thanks to the bravery of two men, President John F. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev, war was averted.

In 1962, the Soviet Union was desperately behind the United States in the arms race. Soviet missiles were only powerful enough to be launched against Europe but U.S. missiles were capable of striking the entire Soviet Union. In late April 1962, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev conceived the idea of placing intermediate-range missiles in Cuba. A deployment in Cuba would double the Soviet strategic arsenal and provide a real deterrent to a potential U.S. attack against the Soviet Union.



Meanwhile, Fidel Castro was looking for a way to defend his island nation from an attack by the U.S. Ever since the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; Castro felt a second attack was inevitable. Consequently, he approved of Khrushchev's plan to place missiles on the island. In the summer of 1962 the Soviet Union worked quickly and secretly to build its missile installations in Cuba.

For the United States, the crisis began on October 15, 1962 when reconnaissance photographs revealed Soviet missiles under construction in Cuba. Early the next day, President John Kennedy was informed of the missile installations. Kennedy immediately organized the EX-COMM, a group of his twelve most important advisors to handle the crisis. After seven days of guarded and intense debate within the upper echelons of

government, Kennedy concluded to impose a naval quarantine around Cuba. He wished to prevent the arrival of more Soviet offensive weapons on the island.

On October 22, Kennedy announced the discovery of the missile installations to the public and his decision to quarantine the island. He also proclaimed that any nuclear missile launched from Cuba would be regarded as an attack on the United States by the Soviet Union and demanded that the Soviets remove all of their offensive weapons from Cuba.

Tensions finally began to ease on October 28 when Khrushchev announced that he would dismantle the installations and return the missiles to the Soviet Union, expressing his trust that the United States would not invade Cuba. Further negotiations were held to implement the October 28 agreement, including a United States demand that Soviet light bombers be removed from Cuba, and specifying the exact form and conditions of United States assurances not to invade Cuba.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization

North Atlantic Treaty was signed in April 1949. Under its terms, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland agreed that an attack against one country would be treated as an attack against all. The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) was created in the following year to integrate the military forces of the member states in Europe. NATO was expanded in 1952 to include Greece and Turkey, and the admission of West Germany in 1955 caused the Soviet Union to establish a counterpart to the alliance through the **Warsaw Pact.**

- ✓ NATO is an Alliance that consists of 28 independent member countries
- ✓ NATO was signed in April 1949
- ✓ NATO Headquarters is located at **Brussels, Belgium**

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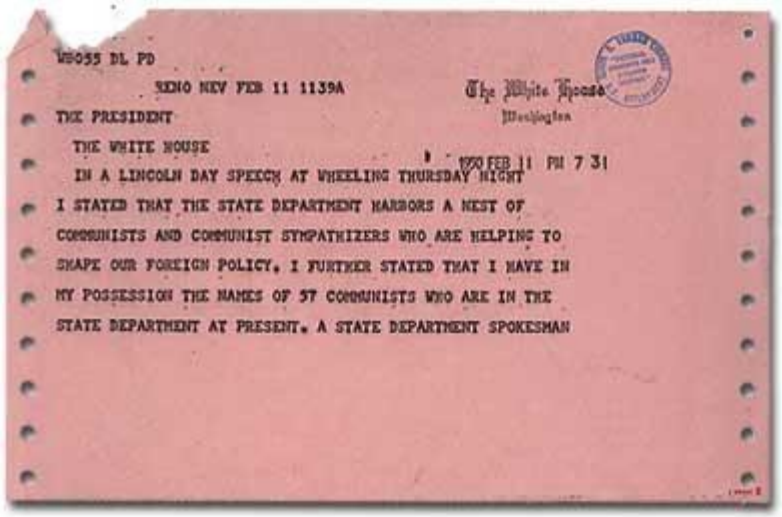
McCarthyism

In 1947, President Truman had ordered background checks of every civilian in service to the government. When Alger Hiss, a high-ranking State Department official was convicted on espionage charges, fear of communists intensified.

McCarthy capitalized on national paranoia by proclaiming that **COMMUNIST SPIES** were omnipresent and that he was America's only salvation.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The White House
Washington

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

1950 FEB 11 PM 7 31

IN A LINCOLN DAY SPEECH AT WHEELING THURSDAY NIGHT
I STATED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HARBORS A NEST OF
COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS WHO ARE HELPING TO
SHAPE OUR FOREIGN POLICY. I FURTHER STATED THAT I HAVE IN
MY POSSESSION THE NAMES OF 57 COMMUNISTS WHO ARE IN THE
STATE DEPARTMENT AT PRESENT. A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN

An atmosphere of fear of world domination by communists hung over America in the postwar years. There were fears of a nuclear holocaust based on the knowledge that the Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949. That same year, China, the world's most populous nation, became communist. Half of Europe was under Joseph Stalin's influence, and every time Americans read their newspapers there seemed to be a new atomic threat.

At a speech on February 9, 1950, McCarthy launched his first salvo. He proclaimed that he was aware of 205 card-carrying members of the Communist Party who worked for the United States Department of State. A few days later, he repeated the charges at a speech in Salt Lake City. McCarthy soon began to attract headline

Scandals and controversies involving President William Jefferson Bill Clinton

Major Events during His Presidency

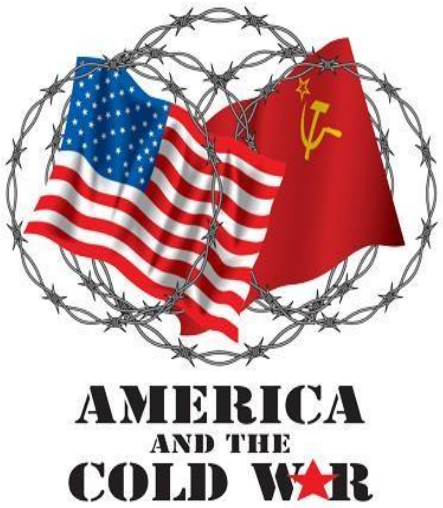
1. 1993 - World Trade Center Terrorist Bombing
2. 1995 - Oklahoma City federal building Terrorist bombing
3. 1999 - War in former Yugoslavia
4. 1999 - Impeachment

Scandals

- ✓ Whitewater Scandal - The Whitewater scandal was an American political controversy that began with the real estate investments of Bill and Hillary Clinton and their associates, Jim and Susan McDougal in a failed business venture in the Whitewater Development Corporation during the 1970s and 1980s
    - ✓ Bill Clinton was charged with perjury and obstruction of justice but found 'Not guilty'

- ✓ The Lewinsky scandal - The Lewinsky scandal was a political sex scandal emerging from an oral sexual relationship between Bill Clinton and a 22-year-old White House intern, Monica Lewinsky
    - ✓ The Lewinsky scandal led to the impeachment of President Clinton in 1998 and his subsequent acquittal on all impeachment charges of perjury and obstruction of justice

Cold War



The Cold War had its roots in World War II, when the repeated delays in opening a second front in Europe made the Russians suspicious of the Western Allies' motives. Those concerns were heightened when the United States discontinued lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union soon after the war ended. Stalin's commitment at Yalta to allow free elections in Eastern Europe was quickly broken.

Iron Curtain across Europe

To ensure ―friendly states‖ on its western borders, the USSR supported and helped install Communist-dominated governments in Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania (Romania) in the spring and summer of 1945. Within a year, as Winston Churchill told an American audience, an ―iron curtain‖ had descended across Europe, separating the ―free‖ democratic nations of the West from the ―captive‖ Communist nations of the East.

Cold War in Nutshell

- ✓ The World was bipolar after world war
- ✓ USSR & USA were the two super powers after World War II
- ✓ Era of Cold War 1945 – 1990
- ✓ A war of economic system (Capitalism vs. Communism)
- ✓ Both ideologies over the control of European countries and their economies
- ✓ NATO, UNO, Warsaw Pact were the tools of this war
- ✓ 1979 USSR invaded Afghan

"Where there USSR will go, America will go there"

USA

- ✓ 1979-1989 War in Afghan and US military support to Pak and Afghan to fight USSR

- ✓ 1989 Breakdown of Wall of Berlin

- ✓ Disintegration of USSR into 15 countries (Baltic and CAR's)
- ✓ 1991 cold war came to an end after dismemberment of USSR.
- ✓ 1991 onwards the world became Uni-polar.
- ✓ American President Ronald Reagan (1981-89) was declared Hero of the Cold war

Dollar Diplomacy

This term was originally coined by Theodore Roosevelt. Dollar Diplomacy is the term used to describe the effort of the United States - particularly under President William Howard Taft - to further its aims in Latin America and East Asia through use of its economic power by guaranteeing loans made to foreign countries in 1913.

Benefits of Granting Loans

- **i.** They wanted to introduce American Dollar as an international Currency
- **ii.** Economic Prosperity of USA
- **iii.** Expansion of US values abroad
- **iv.** Stability abroad

In Short it was a strategy to bring American Dollar as powerful currency of the world.

Open Door Diplomacy

The Open Door Policy is a treaty which was formulated by the American Secretary to State, John Hay, in 1899, and was an important part of American history. The treaty proposed that all nations would have equal rights to access Chinese ports for trade and business purposes. This was informed to all the first-world countries like Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Russia. It received mixed response from the aforementioned countries but was later assumed to be the best step to tie trading relationships with the oriental world.

- ✓ There shall be no intervention with any other treaty or port or issues regarding other nations.
- ✓ China would have the authority to levy duties on all merchandise imported to or exported from its own territories. The normal Chinese tariff shall be applicable to all the freighted goods.
- ✓ China would not be authorized to charge additional taxes or dues on ships and vessels belonging to foreign countries than what they would be charging their own vessels.

This Policy started to decay after the onset of local opposition and the war between Russia and Japan in 1904. Eventually, the policy ceased to exist after the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and advent of Communism in China in 1945.

The Open Door Policy was aimed at improving relationships between the East and the West. On the contrary, it elicited quite a massive uproar amongst the natives. The Chinese inhabitants were not happy with the foreign trespassing and open trade, which was consequently brought down because of the conflicting principles and thereby, the preceding events. However, its demise marked the inception of Communist era in China and the rest is history.

"Trail of Tears"

The events surrounding the "Trail of Tears" are some of the most tragic in the history of the United States government's treatment of the Native American people. In 1830, the U.S. enacted the Indian Removal Act, which forced the Native Americans in the eastern portion of the country to relocate to western territories. The provisions of the act called for the signing of the Treaty of New Echota in 1838; however, most of the Cherokee tribes did not accept the treaty and refused to leave. Therefore, President Martin Van Buren dispatched troops to gather approximately 17,000 Cherokees into camps and then force their relocation west. An estimated 4,000 Cherokees died during the relocation — most in the camps from disease.

The phrase "Trail of Tears" — or as the Cherokees call it, "The Trail Where They Cried" — can also refer to the forced relocation of other Native American tribes — most notably the Choctaw Nation, which also suffered thousands of deaths in its removal from Mississippi to Oklahoma in the 1830s.

The actual Trail of Tears site is a historic park in Kentucky along the trail the Cherokees followed on their long migration west. In 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill that made the Trail of Tears a National Historic Trail.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

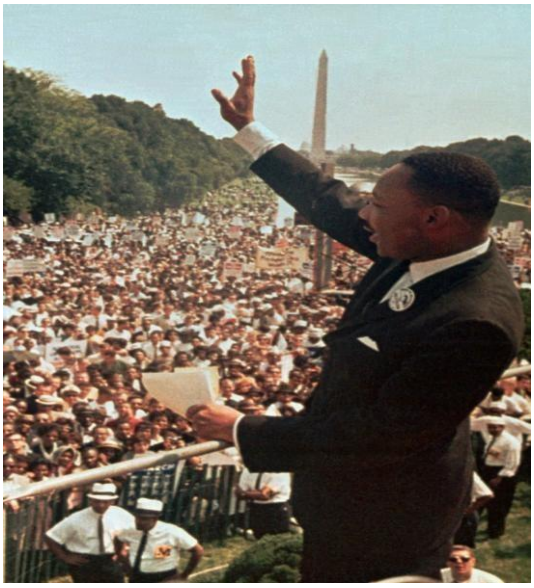
Born in Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., graduated from Morehouse College (B.A., 1948), Crozer Theological Seminary (B.D., 1951), and Boston University (Ph.D., 1955). The son of the pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, King was ordained in 1947 and became (1954) minister of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Ala. He led the black boycott (1955-56) of segregated city bus lines and in 1956 gained a major victory and prestige as a civil-rights leader when Montgomery buses began to operate on a desegregated basis.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

King organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which gave him a base to pursue further civil-rights activities, first in the South and later nationwide. His philosophy of nonviolent resistance led to his arrest on numerous occasions in the 1950s and 60s. His campaigns had mixed success, but the protest he led in Birmingham, Ala., in 1963 brought him worldwide attention. He spearheaded the Aug., 1963, March on Washington, which brought together more than 200,000 people

Nobel Peace Prize:

On 10th of Dec, 1964 Martin Luther King, Jr., was the youngest man to have received the Nobel Peace Prize. When notified of his selection, he announced that he would turn over the prize money of $54,123 to the furtherance of the civil rights movement. He was 35 years old when he got this award.



Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech:

He planned the drives in Alabama for the registration of Negroes as voters; he directed the peaceful march on Washington, D.C., of 250,000 people to whom he delivered his address, "l Have a Dream", he conferred with President John F. Kennedy and campaigned for President Lyndon B. Johnson; he was arrested upwards of twenty times and assaulted at least four times; he was awarded five honorary degrees; was named Man of the Year by Time magazine in 1963; and became not only the symbolic leader of American blacks but also a world figure.

Letter from a Birmingham Jail:

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a major part of many nonviolent protests as he helped lead the fight for desegregation and equal rights. He was arrested numerous times. In 1963, numerous "sit-ins" were staged in Birmingham, Alabama to protest segregation in restaurants and eating facilities. King was arrested during one of these and while he was imprisoned wrote his famous "Letter from a Birmingham Jail." In this letter he argued that only through visible protests would progress be made. He argued that it was an individual's duty to protest and in fact disobey unjust laws.

Assassination:

Between 1965 and 1968, King continued with his protest work and fight for Civil Rights. King became a critic of the War in Vietnam. While speaking from a balcony at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King was assassinated. James Earl Ray was arrested and charged with the assassination, there have been and still are questions to his guilt and whether there was a larger conspiracy at work.

Populous Movement

This was a movement by the populist in 1892, who thought that the democracy in United States is threatened by the increasing inequalities between the rich and the poor. The populist called for a people‘s movement to protest and save American democracy from the malign interest of millionaires.

Major Concerns of Populists

i. High Interest Rate
ii. High Railroad charges
iii. High taxes and unfair burden on Farmers
iv. Investors controlling huge tracks of land
v. Threat to open public voting
vi. Worker rights are being denied
vii. Large corps were using private means to kill unions
viii. Federation allowing large migrations to America
ix. 12 to 14 hours of labor duty
x. Corruption and bribery

Manifest Destiny

It was an American belie in 19t century that they are destined to expand across the continent. This term was used by the democratic republicans in 1840 to justify the war with Mexico. Although the idea of American expansion was much older but John L. O'Sullivian coined this term for the 1st time in July 1845 in a magazine article called –Annexation‖.

This concept was opposed Whigs and came to an end I the mid of 19th century. The advocates of this idea believe the expansion is not only wise but also manifest and unrelenting. The idea was strictly opposed by the Whigs like John Calhoun, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln.

Democrat's v/s Republicans

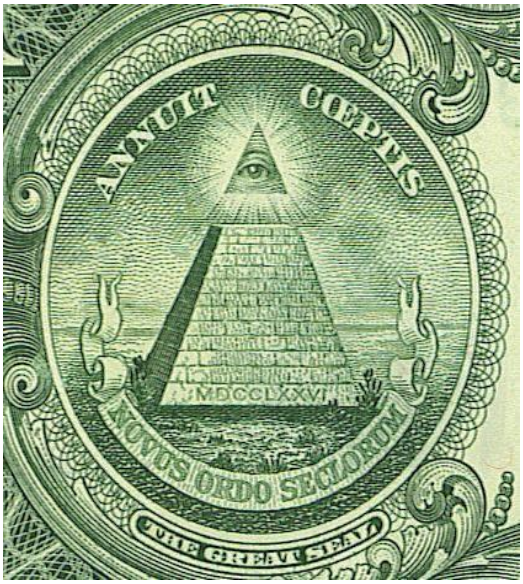
A Democrat and a Republican differ in many ways, especially in their philosophy, ideas, worldview and politics. A Democrat is considered to be generally liberal whereas a Republican is known to be conservative.

Democrats:	***Republican***
✓ Liberal	✓ Conservative
✓ Believe in Federal Government	✓ No concept of Federation
✓ Government should look forward to the welfare of peoples	✓ Equality among peoples
✓ Democrat stands for government-supported programs	✓ Republican wants decisions to be made at the state level
✓ Believe in Supremacy of federation	✓ Believe in capitalism and free market
✓ Democrat stands more for community	✓ Republican stands for individual responsibility
✓ Considered to be Leftist	✓ Considered to be Rightist

Capitalism vs. Communism

Capitalism	***Communism***
✓ Right of private property	✓ No right of private property
✓ Public and private investors go hand in hand	✓ Everything is to be state owned
✓ Freedom of choice	✓ No freedom of choice
✓ Concept of upper, middle and lower classes	✓ Class less society
✓ Individual is responsible for his works	✓ Equal sharing of work, according to the benefits and ability

New World Order



The NWO puppeteers then provide the Solution by sending in UN 'Peace Keepers' (Bosnia) or a UN 'Coalition Force' (Gulf War) or NATO Bombers and then ground troops (Kosovo). Once installed, the 'peace keepers' never leave (Bosnia, Kosovo). The idea is to have NWO controlled ground troops in all major countries or strategic areas where significant resistance to the New World Order takeover is likely to be encountered.

The United Nations, along with all the agencies working under the UN umbrella, such as the World Health Organization, are full time players in this scheme. Similarly, NATO is a military tool of the NWO.

Most of the major wars, political upheavals, and economic depression/recessions of the past 100 years were carefully planned and instigated by the machinations of these elites. They include The Spanish-American War (1898), World War I and World War II; The Great Depression; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917; the Rise of Nazi Germany; the Korean War; the Vietnam War; the 1989-91"fall" of Soviet Communism, the 1991 Gulf War; and the recent War in Kosovo..

Pan-Americanism

The essence of Pan Americanism is in the prefix "pan" which derives from a Greek word meaning all. Placed in front of Americanism, Pan implies a union of all the nations of the Americas. Or, taken down even further, it suggests a joining of all the peoples of these nations for a common goal, which is the pursuit of friendship and goodwill. Benito Juarez in Mexico and Abraham Lincoln in the United States were two of the leaders who typified the Pan American effort. Both were born poor, and both rose to the head of their individual nations. Both sought freedom and equality for all men.

In 1890, the role of Pan Americanism turned from using conflict to ensure freedom to seeking more peaceful means to achieve the same goal. The first Pan American Conference was held in Washington, DC that year. Its purpose was to preserve peace among the Americas. The Pan American Union was established out of this conference in 1910. It devoted itself to promoting friendship and cooperative action in the Americas. In 1930, it succeeded in having **April 14 named Pan American Day** to celebrate this united effort throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Pan American effort changed government as well. President Franklin D. Roosevelt brought 21 Western Hemisphere nations together in 1948 in what today is called the Organization of American States (OAS). Friendship among American nations has been a cornerstone of every presidential policy since. Today there are 35 member nations in the OAS.

USA Nuclear Umbrella System

Nuclear umbrella refers to a guarantee by a nuclear weapons state to defend a non nuclear allied state. It is usually used for the security alliances of the United States with Japan, South Korea, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (much of Europe, Turkey, Canada), and Australia, originating with the Cold War with the Soviet Union. For some countries it was an alternative to acquiring nuclear weapons themselves; other alternatives include regional Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.

"American nuclear umbrella" usually refers to the formal alliances above, but is occasionally used in other contexts.

In April 2008, Hillary Clinton made headlines by proposing extension of the US nuclear umbrella over Israel and other American allies in the Middle East. One article seems to consider Saudi Arabia to be already under the US nuclear umbrella and one book states that India was given protection under the US nuclear umbrella after the Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Treaty of Versailles

In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused. Woodrow Wilson wanted a treaty based on his 14-point plan which he believed would bring peace to Europe. Germany was not happy with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. However, they had no choice but to sign the document.

The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:

i. War Guilt Clause - Germany should accept the blame for starting World War One

ii. Reparations - Germany had to pay £6,600 million for the damage caused by the war

iii. Disarmament - Germany was only allowed to have a small army and six naval ships. No tanks, no air force and no submarines were allowed. The Rhineland area was to be de-militarized.

iv. Territorial Clauses - Land was taken away from Germany and given to other countries. Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden.

Useful Quotations for Paper

America is the nation of nations.
–Obama‖

Revolution was in Hearts and Minds of Peoples
–John Adams‖

I cannot Leave Half America free and half Slave.
–Abraham Lincoln

Thomas Jefferson was the man who ever occupied American Presidency.
–J.F Kennedy‖

No Taxation without Representation.
–Washington‖

America is a casualty shy country
–Opposition during Vietnam war‖

World needs to be a safe place for democracy.
–Woodrow Wilson‖

George Washington is a week old man under the British influence.
–France‖

We are all Republicans, We are all Federalist.
–Jefferson‖

A good Indian is only a Dead Indian.
–Jackson‖

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life."
–Theodore Roosevelt

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral."

"Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best."

"The world must be made safe for democracy."
–Woodrow Wilson‖

"A government of laws, and not of men."

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"In politics the middle way is none at all."
–John Adams‖

"A share in two revolutions is living to some purpose."

"Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built upon the ruins of the bowers of paradise."

"As to religion, I hold it to be the indispensable duty of government to protect all conscientious professors thereof, and I know of no other business which government hath to do therewith."
–Thomas Paine‖

"To give victory to the right, not bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only, are necessary." (Usually quoted as: "The ballot is stronger than the bullet.")

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."
–Abraham Lincoln‖

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000.

History of USA

(1) America was named after:
(a) Christopher Columbus
(b) Amerigo Vespucci
(c) Ferdinand Magellan

(2) How many British Colonies declared independence from England in 1776 to form the United States?
(a) 13
(b) 20
(c) 51

(3)The Boston Tea Incident took place in:
(a) 1770
(b)1773
(c) 1789

(4) California was settled most rapidly after_____was discovered in 1848:
(a) gold
(b) coal
(c) natural gas

(5)With which country U.S.A. signed the rush-Bagot Treaty?
(a) Britain
(b) France
(c) spain

(6) who succeeded president Abraham Lincoln?
(a) Ulysses S. Grant
(b) Martin Van Buren
(c) Andrew Johnson

(7) Alaska was purchased from Russia in:
(a) 1857
(b) 1867
(c) 1901

(8) Susan B. Anthony was an outspoken advocate of:
(a) Women‟s rights
(b) Anti Slavery Movement
(c) Transcendentalism

(9) Ku Klux Klan was organized in the state of:
(a) New Jersey
(b) Florida
(c) Tennessee

(10) Who were carpetbaggers?
Ans: Carpetbaggers were Northern businessmen who arrived in the South in the early days of Reconstruction (1865–77) period after the Civil War in the United States.

(11) The number of members of American Senate is:
(a) 55
(b) 100
(c) 300

(12) Who was Henry A. Kissinger?
Ans: Henry Alfred Kissinger was the 56th Secretary of State of the United States from 1973 to 1977.

(13)The Camp David is located in:
(a) Maryland
(b) Louisiana
(c) Texas

(14) Which American President received the Nobel Prize for peace in 1906?
(a) Andrew Jackson
(b) Harry S. Truman
(c) Theodore Roosevelt

(15) Richard Nixon made a trip to Beijing in:
(a) 1962
(b) 1972
(c) 1977

(16) Who was the President of U.S.A. when Russia invaded Afghanistan in early 1980?
(a) Jimmy Carter
(b) Herbert C. Hoover
(c) Ronald Reagan

(17) What does NASA stand for?
Ans: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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(18) Which year TVA was established?
(a) 1930
(b) 1933
(c) 1955

(19) To which political party did President Woodrow Wilson belong?
(a) Whig
(b) Republican
(c) Democratic

(20) Who wrote "Encyclopedia of American History"?
(a) Morris, Richard and Commager
(b) Rubin, Barry
(c) Siring, Lawrence.

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

History of USA

(1) The total number of the British Colonies founded in Colonial America were:
(a) Thirteen
(b) Fifteen
(c) Twenty

(2) The "Sons of Liberty" was formed in:
(a) 1765
(b) 1767
(c) 1776

(3) The Peace Treaty of American Independence in 1783 was signed in the city of:
(a) Philadelphia
(b) London
(c) Paris

(4) Which one of the following enjoys the title of "Father of American Constitution":
(a) Jefferson
(b) Washington
(c) Madison

(5) The first Ten Amendments to the Constitution of US ratified in 1791 are known as:
(a) Bill of Constitution
(b) Bill of Rights
(c) Bill of Justice

(6) The first Secretary of State of US was:
(a) Hamilton
(b) Jefferson
(c) John Adams

(7) The Great Depression of 1929 lasted for:
(a) Three years
(b) Four years
(c) A decade

(8) The XYZ affairs took place between:

(a) US-England
(b) US- Russia
(c) US-France

(9) Cornwallis surrendered to the American and French troops at:
(a) Yorktown
(b) Gettysburg
(c) Saratoga

(10) The battle of Bull Run was fought in:
(a) The American War of Independence
(b) The American Civil War
(c) The US-Spanish War

(11) Panama Canal was officially opened in the year:
(a) 1812
(b) 1906
(c) 1914

(12) On August 26, 1920 the 19th Amendment to US Constitution gave voting right to:
(a) Women
(b) Negroes
(c) Indians

(13) NATO was established in the year:
(a) 1949
(b) 1952
(c) 1953

(14) In 1900 the Open Door Policy was adopted with respect to:
(a) Japan
(b) South America
(c) China

(15) The book "Uncle Tom"s Cabin" was written by:
(a) Monica Lewinsky
(b) Paula Jones
(c) Harriet Beacher

(16) The Truman Doctrine was mainly designed to extend economic assistance to:
(a) Turkey-Iraq
(b) Turkey-Egypt
(c) Turkey-Greece

(17) The 26th Amendment in 1971 lowered the voting age to:

(a) 18
(b) 19
(c) 21

(18) The term "Big Stick Diplomacy" is associated with President:
(a) T. Roosevelt
(b) Carter
(c) Reagan

(19) During the American Civil War, the President of Confederacy was:
(a) Jefferson Davis
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Johnson

(20) Judges of the American Supreme Court are appointed by:
(a) President
(b) Senate
(c) Congress

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

History of USA

(1) Total articles in United States Constitution are:
(a) XIII
(b) XXIII
(c) VXI
(d) None of these

(2) Atlantic Charter dates back to:
(a) 1946
(b) 1941
(c) 1827

(3) Attack on Pearl Harbour took place in:
(a) 1918
(b) 1941
(c) 1939

(4) _____was the second state of ratify the constitution.
(a) Maine
(b) New York
(c) Pennsylvania

(5) Bill Clinton was_____President of United States:
(a) 42nd
(b) 33rd
(c) 51st

(6) Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in:
(a) 1979
(b) 1962
(c) 1968

(7) Total number of states in US is:
(a) 51
(b) 50
(c) 13

(8) Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. declaring slave a chattel was given in:

(a) 1823
(b) 1857
(c) 1893

(9) Gadsden Purchase was ratified in:
(a) 1823
(b) 1853
(c) 1911
(d) None of these

(10) Stamp Act was passed in:
(a) 1688
(b) 1765
(c) 1797

(11) Complete diplomatic relations between US and China were established in:
(a) 1979
(b) 1981
(c) 1982

(12) _____state is known as sunshine state:
(a) California
(b) Nebraska
(c) Florida

(13) _____state is known as Golden Gate state:
(a) Oklahoma
(b) Ohio
(c) Virginia
(d) None of these

(14) _____state is known as Sooners state:
(a) Arizona
(b) Texas
(c) North Dakota
(d) None of these

(15) What does ANZUS stand for?
Ans: Australia, New Zealand, & United States.

(16) Treaty of Ghent ended War of 1812 between USA and:
(a) France
(b) Great Britain
(c) Belgium

(17) Gettysburg Address was delivered by:

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(a) President Lincoln
(b) George Washington
(c) Carter

(18) Columbus discovered America in:
(a) 1388
(b) 1688
(c) 1788
(d) None of these

(19) Louisiana which doubled the size of USA was purchased for:
(a) 150 million $
(b) 15 million $
(c) 15 billion $

(20) Dean Rusk was:
(a) Secretary of Defence
(b) Secretary of State
(c) Secretary of Interior

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

History of USA

(1) James Town was founded in:
(a) 1607
(b) 1609
(c) 1611

(2) Who wrote "The White House Years"?
(a) Monica Lewinsky
(b) Jacky Kennedy
(c) Henry Kissinger

(3) "I have a dream." Who delivered this oration?
(a) John F. Kennedy
(b) Rev. Martin Luther King
(c) Bill Clinton

(4) The Capital of New York State is:
(a) New York
(b) Syracuse
(c) Albany

(5) Abolitionism was to:
(a) Ban Alcohol
(b) Ban Slavery
(c) Ban Child Labour

(6) Before Civil War the Principal Crop of the South was:
(a) Tobacco
(b) Cotton
(c) Rice

(7) Henry Clay was a:
(a) Musician
(b) Businessman
(c) Sportsman
(d) None of these

(8) US entered the Second World War in:

(a) 1939
(b) 1940
(c) 1941

(9) Gold Rush in California took place in:
(a) 1842
(b) 1849
(c) 1852
(d) None of these

(10) The Civil Right Act was passed in:
(a) 1964
(b) 1965
(c) 1966

(11) Louis Armstrong was a:
(a) Pianist
(b) Drummer
(c) Trumpeter

(12) „Four Freedoms" were announced by:
(a) Truman
(b) Wilson
(c) FDR

(13) Affirmative Action policy is to help:
(a) Whites
(b) Blacks
(c) Women
(d) None of these

(14) Rockefellers made their fortune in:
(a) Oil
(b) Steel
(c) Railroads

(15) The Liberty Bell is located in:
(a) Washington D.C.
(b) New York
(c) Pennsylvania

(16) Which state was known as Lone Star Republic?
(a) California
(b) Texas
(c) Ore gone

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(17) MORMONS are settled in:
(a) Nevada
(b) Utah
(c) New Mexico

(18) BABE RUTH was a:
(a) Priest
(b) Political Agitator
(c) Player

(19) The total number of British colonies in North America was:
(a) 11
(b) 13
(c) 15

(20) The Declaration of Independence was written by:
(a) George Washington
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) John Adams

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004.

History of USA

(1) America was named after:
(a) Christopher Columbus
(b) Amerigo Vespucci
(c) George Washington

(2) The Peace Treaty of American Independence in 1783 was signed in the City of:
(a) Philadelphia
(b) London
(c) Paris
(d) Washington D.C

(3) "Uncle Tom"s Cabin" has been written by:
(a) Harriet Beacher
(b) Paula Jones
(c) Monica Lewinsky

(4) American Colonization Society was to:
(a) Support American expansionism
(b) Support anti slavery movement
(c) Settle Negros in Africa

(5) The only President to enjoy four terms:
(a) George Washington
(b) Thomson Jefferson
(c) Andrew Jackson
(d) Franklin D. Roosevelt

(6) The „Gold Rush" of California occurred in:
(a) 1848
(b) 1862
(c) 1865
(d) 1914

(7) Next to Cotton the most valuable American export in 1860 was:
(a) Cotton manufacturers
(b) Tobacco
(c) Wheat
(d) Lumber

(8) Who were called indentured servants?
(a) Indians
(b) Europeans
(c) Black
(d) British

(9) French aid the American Revolutionary War because:
(a) The French Government was devoted to democratic ideas
(b) The Estate General forced the King to help
(c) The French expected to regain Louisiana
(d) The French wanted revenge on England

(10) The Constitution of the United States provides that amendments may be proposed by:
(a) Congress
(b) The President
(c) Governors of the States
(d) States Conventions

(11) "Common Sense" suggested:
(a) Reconciliation with England
(b) Commonwealth Status with England
(c) Protest against Parliament
(d) Rebellion against the King

(12) What Revolution in Europe was influenced most directly by American Revolution:
(a) Industrial Revolution
(b) French Revolution
(c) Glorious Revolution
(d) Puritan Revolution

(13) The First Bank of the United States was:
(a) A Private Corporation
(b) Government's Institution
(c) City worker"s operated
(d) Industrial management

(14) In 1800 most of the Americans were:
(a) Veterans
(b) Hunters
(c) Tradesmen
(d) Farmers

(15) "Muckrakers" were:

(a) Black city workers
(b) White Racists
(c) Journalists

(16) American Women got the right to vote in:
(a) 1865
(b) 1920
(c) 1945

(17) The United States gained Texas from:
(a) Mexico
(b) Spain
(c) France
(d) Great Britain

(18) Which is the fastest growing minority group in America:
(a) Blacks
(b) Asian Americans
(c) Red Indians
(d) Hispanics

(19) The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in:
(a) December 1940
(b) December 1941
(c) December 1942

(20) The only President who was elected more than twice:
(a) George Washington
(b) Andrew Jackson
(c) Franklin D. Roosevelt

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

History of USA

(1) Virgin Island were purchased from:
(a) Spain
(b) Denmark
(c) Portugal

(2) Rhode Island was_____state to enter original 13 States which joined the Union.
(a) First
(b) Last
(c) Penultimate

(3) Philippine Islands were acquired by US in_____.
(a) 1909
(b) 1799
(c) 1899

(4) Puerto Rico ceded to US by_____.
(a) Spain
(b) Denmark
(c) Russia

(5) John Adams was_____US President.
(a) Third
(b) Eleventh
(c) Twenty Fifth
(d) None of these

(6) Spain financed Westward voyage of Columbus in_____.
(a) 1492
(b) 1482
(c) 1472

(7) The Albany Congress (1754) was attended by delegates of_____colonies.
(a) Thirteen
(b) Seven
(c) Eleven

(8) The Boston Massacre took place in _____

(a) 1763
(b) 1770
(c) 1773

(9) Oregon was acquired in_____.
(a) 1812
(b) 1839
(c) 1846

(10) The Gadsen purchase of 50,000 square mile of land was primarily for the construction of_____.
(a) University Town
(b) Railways
(c) Canals

(11) Black birding is_____.
(a) Seven
(b) Eight
(c) Nine

(12) Black birding is .
(a) Legal importation of slaves
(b) Illegal importance of slaves
(c) Legal hunt of birds

(13) Congress of US consists of .
(a) Senate, House of Lords
(b) Senate and President
(c) House of Representative & President
(d) None of these

(14) Article 1 of US constitution says, "No person can be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of_____years and_____years a citizen of the US":
(a) Twenty Five and 10 years
(b) Thirteen and 07 years
(c) Twenty Five and 07 years

(15) First_____amendments were passed by the congress on September 25, 1789.
(a) Ten
(b) Fourteen
(c) Four

(16) KKK stands for Ku-Klux Klan

(17) Delaware State is nicknamed_____state.
(a) Donkey
(b) Dog
(c) Diamond

(18) Era of Good Feeling was during the presidency of_____.
(a) George Washington
(b) James Monroe
(c) Franklin D. Roosevelt

(19) The slogan of „Fair Deal" was given by_____.
(a) President Truman
(b) President Nixon
(c) President Andrew Jackson.

(20) _____is known as father of the constitution:
(a) George Washington
(b) Samuel Adams
(c) James Madison

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2006

History of USA

(1) Pilgrims fathers established:
(a) York town
(b) James town
(c) Psymonht colony

(2) Intolerable acts were introduced in:
(a) 1772
(b) 1774
(c) 1775

(3) Declaration of independence was written by:
(a) George Washington
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) John adams

(4) Cornwalis surrendered at York town in
(a) 1777
(b) 1781
(c) 1783

(5) According to firs census of USA (1790) its population was:
(a) 3.9 million
(b) 4.5 million
(c) 6.4 million

(6) Supreme court of USA was established in:
(a) 1787
(b) 1789
(c) 1791

(7) Statue of liberty was donated to USA by:
(a) Germany
(b) Spain
(c) France

(8) George Washington died in:
(a) 1797
(b) 1799
(c) 1801

(9) 1st chief justice of USA was:
(a) J.Mashal
(b) J.Adams
(c) J.Jay

(10) USA constitution was adopted in:
(a) 1786
(b) 1789
(c) 1791
(d) None of these

(11) Jefferson bought Louisiana from:
(a) Spain
(b) Germany
(c) France

(12) Monroe doctrine was:
(a) A document of land purchase
(b) A statement of foreign policy
(c) A policy of slavery

(13) Abolitionists wanted to abolish:
(a) Income tax
(b) Land revenue
(c) Slavery

(14) Name the president famous for his fourteen points:
(1) Jefferson
(2) Jackson
(3) Wilson

(15) Steel co-operation of USA was established in:
(a) 1810
(b) 1876
(c) 1901

(16) Alexander Graham invented:
(a) Radio
(b) Steam engine
(c) Telephone

(17) Truman Doctrine was a document about:
(a) England
(b) Russia
(c) Germany

(18) 1st university to be found in USA was:
(a) Harvard
(b) Yale
(c) Columbia

(19) 1st capital of USA was:
(a) New York
(b) Washington
(c) Philadelphia

(20) Who said this? Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country:
(a) Washington
(b) Lincoln
(c) Kennedy

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2007

History of USA

(1) Columbus discovered the New World in:
(a) 1096
(b) 1295
(c) 1492
(d) 1493

(2) Jamestown was founded in:
(a) 1607
(b) 1616
(c) 1919
(d) 1628

(3) In 1602:
(a) Pope Draw's demarcation line
(b) Harvard College is established
(c) Hudson explores Hudson River
(d) Pilgrims land at Plymouth
(e) None of these

(4) George Washington became president in:
(a) 1781
(b) 1789
(c) 1801
(d) 1804

(5) Thomas Jefferson was the_____president of America.
(a) First
(b) Second
(c) Third
(d) Fifth

(6) The 1783 treaty of Paris that defined original border of the United States was with:
(a) France
(b) Portugal
(c) Spain
(d) Great Britain

(7) The Louisiana purchase completed in 1803 was negotiated by:
(a) George Washington
(b) James Madison
(c) Robert Livingston
(d) Martin Van Buren

(8) The treaty of 1819 with Spain, that resulted in Spain‟s cession of East Florida, Sabine Free State and surrender of Spain‟s claim to Oregon State was called the:
(a) Rush-Bagot Agreement
(b) Adams-Onis Treaty
(c) Missouri Compromise
(d) Panama Congress

(9) Virgin Islands were purchased from:
(a) Spain
(b) Denmark
(c) Portugal
(d) Great Britain
(e) None of these

(10) The Virgin Islands were bought for US $:
(a) 25
(b) 250
(c) 2500
(d) 25000
(e) None of these

(11) Which American president was elected for two non-consecutive terms:
(a) Chester A. Arthur
(b) Benjamin Harrison
(c) Grover Cleveland
(d) Woodrow Wilson

(12) Jimmy Carter was the President of the USA from:
(a) 1969-1974
(b) 1974-1977
(c) 1977-1981
(d) 1981-1989

(13) Give the correct order of the states‟ entry into the Union:
(a) Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia
(b) Massachusetts, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland
(c) Maryland, Georgia, New Jersey, Texas
(d) New Hampshire, Virginia, Massachusetts, Georgia

(14) Which joined the Union after Alaska:

(a) Arizona
(b) Oklahoma
(c) Utah
(d) Hawaii

(15) The BAY of PIGS invasion of Cuba happened during the Presidency of:
(a) Dwight D. Eisenhower
(b) Lyndon B. Johnson
(c) Richard Nixon
(d) John F. Kennedy

(16) The Declaration of Independence was formally adopted on:
(a) July 2, 1775
(b) July 4, 1776
(c) August 8, 1777

(17) The constitution of the United States of America was adopted in the period:
(a) 1681-1682
(b) 1764-1765
(c) 1787-1788

(18) In the amendments to the constitution of the USA freedom of religion, speech and the press and right to assembly are protected by:
(a) First Amendment
(b) Second Amendment
(c) Third Amendment
(d) Fifth Amendment

(19) The National security of the USA is a document prepared by the:
(a) Executive Branch
(b) House of Representative
(c) Senate
(d) Brookings institute

(20) "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," is the:
(a) First amendment
(b) Second amendment
(c) Sixth amendment

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2008

History of USA

(1) The colony of Virginia was founded in 1607 by :
(a) Captain Robert
(b) Christopher Columbus
(c) Johan Smith
(d) Scott Barlow

(2) The colony of New Netherland, founded by the Dutch in 1621, came under English rule in 1664 and was renamed:
(a) New Hampshire
(b) New Found Land
(c) New York
(d) New Mexico

(3) The first ten amendments to the American Constitution are known as:
(a) Bill of rights
(b) Citizen demands
(c) Governments regulations

(4) A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed, is the:
(a) First amendment
(b) Second amendment
(c) Tenth amendment

(5) The confusion at the time of Jefferson‟s election was corrected by the adoption in 1804 of the:
(a) First amendment
(b) Eleventh amendment
(c) Twelveth amendment
(d) Thirteenth amendment

(6) The Navigation Act was passed in:
(a) 1660
(b) 1760
(c) 1860

(7) The PENDLIETON Act, an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the

United States, was enacted on:
(a) May 11, 1871
(b) June 19, 1872
(c) September 20, 1881
(d) January 16, 1883

(8) President Roosevelt proclaimed an unlimited emergency on:
(a) May 27, 1941
(b) May 27, 1942
(c) May 27, 1945

(9) The Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941 was a statement of common war aims formulated between:
(a) Roosevelt and Hitler
(b) Roosevelt and Degaulle
(c) Hiter and Degaulle
(d) Roosevelt and Winston Churchill

(10) The United States of America formally declared war on Germany on:
(a) December 8, 1941
(b) December 12, 1941
(c) January 20, 1942
(d) None of these

(11) The BAY of PIGs invasion of Cuba happened during the Presidency of:
(a) Dwight D Eisenhower
(b) John F Kenedy
(c) Richard Nixon

(12) Herbert Hoover became President of the USA in:
(a) 1928
(b) 1929
(c) 1930

(13) The National security of the USA is a document prepared by the:
(a) Senate
(b) House of representative
(c) Executive Branch

(14) The first President of USA from 1787-1797 was:
(a) George Washington
(b) John Adams
(c) James Maclison

(15) William Harrison was the president of US in the period:
(a) 1817-1825

(b) 1829-1837
(c) 1841-1850
(d) 1850-1853

(16) The 40th President of the USA was:
(a) George Bush
(b) Gerald Rudolph Ford
(c) Jimmy Carter
(d) Ronald Wilson Reagon

(17) Dwight D Eisenhower served two terms in office from 1953-1961. Who was his vice-President?
(a) Christian A. Herter
(b) Gerald R. Ford
(c) John Foster Dulles
(d) Richard Nixon

(18) Which President of the USA resigned from the office in his second term?
(a) Abraham Lincoln
(b) Jimmy Carter
(c) Richard Nixon
(d) Zachary Taylor

(19) United States of America joined with Western European nations to form North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in:
(a) 1949
(b) 1951
(c) 1954

(20) The 25th amendment providing for Presidential succession was ratified by states in:
(a) 1965
(b) 1966
(c) 1967
(d) 1976

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009

History of USA

(1) During his first voyage, Columbus accidentally landed at the:
(a) Virgin Islands
(b) Hawaiian Islands
(c) Watlings Island in the Bahamas
(d) Northern Mariana Islands

(2) Which of the following English Colonies in America was named after Queen Elizabeth?
(a) Maryland
(b) Florida
(c) Virginia
(d) Georgia

(3) Which of the following States in the United States of America was famous for its gold mines?
(a) Maryland
(b) Vermont
(c) California
(d) Massachusetts

(4) The first permanent and successful English Colony in America, Jamestown Virginia, was founded in the year:
(a) 1492
(b) 1592
(c) 1607
(d) 1707

(5) The Pilgrims from England reached Plymouth (New England) in a ship called:
(a) Nina
(b) Pinta
(c) Mayflower
(d) Leopard

(6) Which one of the following leaders of American Revolution was also a scientist, a printer, a satirist and a political philosopher?
(a) Samuel Adams
(b) John Adams
(c) Benjamin Franklin

(d) Thomas Jefferson

(7) How many political parties are mentioned by name in the U.S. Constitution?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

(8) The Bill of Rights was incorporated in the U.S. Constitution in the year:
(a) 1787
(b) 1789
(c) 1790
(d) 1791

(9) Who was elected as President of the Confederacy when the seceding Southern Slave State announced their secession from United States of America and founded the Confederate States of America in 1861?
(a) Thomas Jefferson
(b) Jefferson Davis
(c) James Madison
(d) Aaron Burr

(10) In which capacity did Alexander Hamilton work with George Washington, the first President of United States of America:
(a) Secretary of Defense
(b) Secretary of State
(c) Secretary of Treasury
(d) Attorney General

(11) One of the first two political factions in United States, the Democratic Republicans, was led by:
(a) Jefferson Davis
(b) Alexander Hamilton
(c) Thomas Jefferson
(d) George Washington

(12) The Treaty of Paris in 1783 fixed the Western boundary of the United States at the River:
(a) Missouri
(b) Kentucky
(c) Mississippi
(d) Potomac

(13) During Jefferson"s Presidency, Robert R. Livingstone was the U.S. Minister to:
(a) England
(b) Spain

(c) France
(d) Russia

(14) Under which treaty United States acquired Florida from Spain?
(a) Treaty of Paris
(b) Adams-Onis Treaty
(c) Pinckney‘s Treaty
(d) Jay‘s Treaty

(15) Which of the American Presidents won four consecutive presidential elections and remained president for the longest period of time:
(a) Theodore Roosevelt
(b) Woodrow Wilson
(c) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
(d) Harry S. Truman

(16) Alaska was acquired by United States from:
(a) Spain
(b) England
(c) Canada
(d) Russia

(17) Which of the American presidents was responsible for the Apollo Project that resulted in the man‟s landing on the surface of moon?
(a) Dwight David Eisenhower
(b) John F. Kennedy
(c) Lyndon Baines Johnson
(d) Richard Nixon

(18) Which of the American Presidents was present at the time of the signing of the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel?
(a) John F. Kennedy
(b) Richard Nixon
(c) Jimmy Carter
(d) Ronald Reagan

(19) Which of the American presidents called the former Soviet Union “An Evil Empire”?
(a) Richard Nixon
(b) Jimmy Carter
(c) Ronald Reagan
(d) George Herbert Walker Bush

(20) Which one of the American presidents remained the head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) before becoming the president?
(a) Richard Nixon

(b) Jimmy Carter
(c) George Herbert Walker Bush
(d) Gerald Rudolph Ford

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010

History of USA

(1) The Pilgrim reached Plymouth in:
(a) 1616
(b) 1620
(c) 1630

(2) Thomas Jafferson wrote „Declaration of Independence" in:
(a) 1774
(b) 1776
(c) 1777

(3) Boston Tea Party was an act of:
(a) Serving Tea in a Party
(b) Exporting Tea to France
(c) Throwing Tea into the water

(4) The Americans signed a Treaty of alliance with France in:
(a) 1775
(b) 1777
(c) 1778

(5) General Cornwallis Surren dies at:
(a) New York
(b) Boston
(c) York Town
(d) None of these

(6) The Constitution of USA was adopted in:
(a) 1783
(b) 1789
(c) 1790
(d) None of these

(7) George Washington was elected as the President of America for the first time in:

(a) 1785
(b) 1787
(c) 1789

(8) The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of America was:
(a) John Marshal
(b) John Jay
(c) J. Adams

(9) The first capital of the United States of America was:
(a) New York
(b) James Town
(c) Washington

(10) The statue of Liberty was donated to USA by:
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) France

(11) Locomotive was invented by Peter Couper in:
(a) 1820
(b) 1830
(c) 1835

(12) United States of America Steel Corporation was established in:
(a) 1891
(b) 1897
(c) 1901

(13) America entered World War-I in:
(a) 1915
(b) 1917
(c) 1918

(14) Alva Edison invented Phonograph in:
(a) 1872
(b) 1876
(c) 1878
(d) None of these

(15) Elijah Muhammad assumed leadership of the Black Muslims Movement in:
(a) 1930
(b) 1934
(c) 1936

(16) Korean war started in:

(a) 1948
(b) 1950
(c) 1953

(17) D. David Eisenhower was elected U.S. President (I term) in:
(a) 1950
(b) 1952
(c) 1953

(18) Who had said, „Ask not what your country do for you", say what you can do for your country?
(a) George Washington
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) John F. Kennedy

(19) Martin Luther King won the Novel Peace Prize in:
(a) 1958
(b) 1960
(c) 1964

(20) American Troops finally left Vietnam after the end of the war in:
(a) 1970
(b) 1973
(c) 1975

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

History of USA

(i) During the Cuban Crisis, President Kennedy demanded:
(a) A ―quarantine‖ to stop ships carrying offensive weapons to Cuba
(b) The removal of Russian strategic missiles
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

(ii) The American commitment to prevent spread of Communism was expressed in:
(a) The Marshal Plan
(b) The Truman Doctrine
(c) The Yalta Declaration
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(iii) Europe‟s rapid economic recovery after World War II was mainly due to:
(a) Truman Doctrine
(b) Big Four Conference
(c) Marshall Plan
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(iv) Which of the following pertains to American involvement in World War II?
(a) Lend Lease Act
(b) Atlantic Charter
(c) Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbour
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(v) A major difference between World War I and World War II was:
(a) A global involvement
(b) American intervention
(c) War strategy and weapons
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(vi) Which of the following was a reason for the Great Depression?
(a) Weakness in American Banking System
(b) International Economic imbalance of trade
(c) Low American wages gave inadequate purchasing power to support excessive capital

investment
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(vii) The "White man"s burden" refers to:
(a) A belief in the equality of all races of man
(b) The assumed "Superiority of the white race with obligation to guide and develop "inferior" races
(c) European isolation policies (d) All of these (e) None of these

(viii) The North American colonies enjoyed economic success because of:
(a) Hardworking populations
(b) The practice of monoculture on plantations
(c) The use of slave labour
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(ix) During the height of European emigration between 1900 and 1910 most emigrants settled in:
(a) Australia
(b) New Zealand
(c) South America
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(x) The Americas changed from continents inhabited by people of mongoloid stock to:
(a) The most racially mixed region of the world
(b) Completely Indo-European Stock
(c) Majority Negroid Stock
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(xi) Large scale African slavery began as a means of:
(a) Dispersing the captives of African warfare
(b) Dispersing populations from overcrowded areas
(c) Supplying labour for New World plantations
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(xii) In addition to natural harbours and a hospitable climate, America was easily accessible because of its:
(a) Well developed interior waterways
(b) Exclusive Western deserts
(c) Well travelled interior routes
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(xiii) Eighteenth amendment pertained to:
(a) Abolition of slavery
(b) Extension of suffrage to women
(c) Popular election of senators
(d) Right to keep and bear arms
(e) None of these

(xiv) Fourteenth amendment pertained to:
(a) Definition of citizenship
(b) Appointment of Representatives in Congress
(c) Validity of public debt
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(xv) In 1989 Summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachev was held in:
(a) Yalta
(b) Malta
(c) Camp David
(d) Tehran
(e) None of these

(xvi) Civil Rights Act was passed in:
(a) 1962
(b) 1966
(c) 1862
(d) 1866
(e) None of these

(xvii) In March 2001 George Bush announced rejection of Kyoto Protocol of:
(a) 1995
(b) 1996
(c) 1997
(d) 1998
(e) None of these

(xviii) President Carter secured senate ratification of treaties to return Panama Canal to Panama by:
(a) 1997
(b) 1999
(c) 2000
(d) 2001
(e) None of these

(xix) The Fair Deal was name, given to_____programme of Harry Truman.
(a) Foreign

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(b) Security
(c) Domestic
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

(xx) First shipload of Negroes landed in Virginia in:
(a) 1619
(b) 1570
(c) 1487
(d) 1729
(e) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

History of USA

1. FDR highest vote in which term?
2nd Term

2. Harvard was established in which year?
1636

3. How many states signed Declaration of Independence?
13 Colonies

4. Ronald Reagan said Evil Empire about which state?
USSR

5. Fourth Constitution Amendment is about?
Search and Seizure

6. Paris Treaty in which year?
1783

7. First US Consensus in which year?
1790

8. Fourteen points of Wilson deals with?
Germany

10. NASA US space shuttle Colombia in which year?
1981

11. Intermediate Range Nuclear Treaty signed between Reagan and Gorbachev in which year?
1987

12. I have a dream speech by Martin Luther in which year?
1963

13. Capital Punishment in America is followed in how many states?
35

14. Malcolm X killed in which year?
1965

15. National Organization of Women was established in which year?
1966

17. American Bar Association established in ??
1878

18. miranda rule pertains to
warn you in advance before arresting you

19. Truman doctrine was to contain communism in
Greece and Turkey

20. Reader Digest was introduced in America in
1922

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